Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
ERMIFUGE,
AND
LIVER PILLS.

They are not recom-
ended as Universal
re-alls, but simply for
hat their name pur-
rts.
The VERMIFUGE, for
pelling Worms from
e human system, has
so been administered
ith the most satisfactory
sults to various animals
bject to Worms.
The LIVER PILLS, for
e cure of LIVER COM-
AINT, all BILIOUS DE-
ANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-
HE, &c.
Purchasers will please
particular to ask for
r. C. McLane's Cele-
ated VERMIFUGE and
VER PILLS, prepared by
Fleming Bro's
E PROPRIETORS, Pitts-
rgh, Pa., and take no
her, as there are various
her preparations now
fore the public, pur-
rting to be Vermifuge
d Liver Pills. All
hers, in comparison
h Dr. McLANE'S, are
rtless.
The GENUINE McLane's
rmifuge and Liver
ls can now be had at
respectable Drug
res.
LEMING BRO'S,
0 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Sole Proprietors.
L. HAY & CO. Portland, General Agents
Sold in Bangor by A. P. Gould and
ardow. June12

erican & Foreign Patents.
H. EDDY,
Solicitor of Patents,
Agent of U.S. Patent Office, Washington, under Act of 1837,
State Street, opposite Kilby-st.,
BOSTON.

Cyrus Arnold,
EPUTY SHERIFF.

Straw Paper.

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY WHEELER & LYNDE. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1857. VOLUME XXV....NUMBER 138.

THE BANGOR
DAILY WHIG & COURIER,
IS PUBLISHED MORNINGS,
In *Exchange Block, East End of Kenduskeag Bridge*, at FIVE DOLLARS a year.
WHEELER & LYNDE, Proprietors.
All subscriptions for less than one year to be paid in advance, and all orders for discontinuance must be accompanied by the amount due.

THE BANGOR COURIER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
At the Office of the Daily Whig and Courier, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year in advance, or Two Dollars a year if not paid in advance.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. The Publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

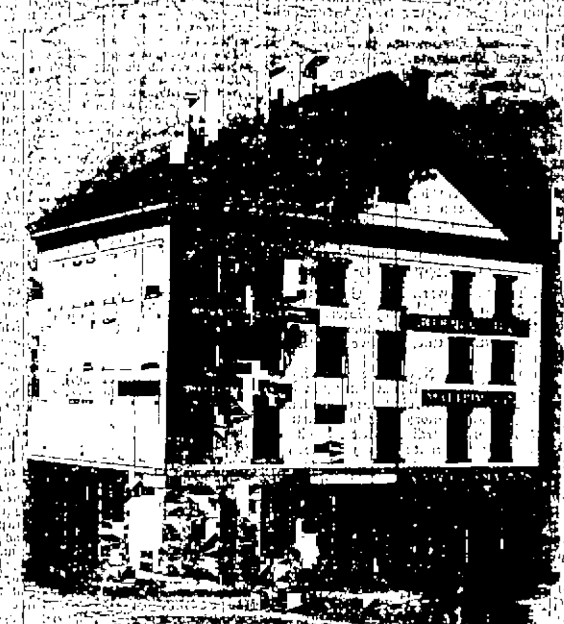
JOB WORK, OF ALL KINDS,
Such as Posters, Shop Bills, Programmes, Circulars, Bills of Fare, Blank Notes, Bill Heads, Bank Checks, Way Bills, Town Blanks, Insurance Blanks, Labels, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, &c., &c.
Executed with Neatness and Despatch.
WM. H. WHEELER. | JOHN H. LYNDE.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State-st., Boston and 119 Nassau-st., New York, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this paper.
V. B. PALMER is our authorized Agent in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, for receiving advertisements and subscriptions.
Offices—Boston, Scollay's Building, Court-st; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, corner Third and Chesnut-sts.
JOHN BURRILL, 36 Kilby street, Boston, is our Agent.

Bangor Post Office.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 1 P. M.; and from 2 to 7 and 8 to 9 P. M. On Sundays open from 8½ to 9½ A. M. All mails close at 8 P.M. on Sundays.
The time of the arrivals and departures is the contract time. There are no arrivals nor departures on Sunday.
The North Carmel, via Hermon stage arrives and departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The mails to Brownville, via Bradford to Athens, via Dexter; and to Greenville, are tri-weekly.
Those to Brownville, &c., and to Greenville, leave here Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and return on the alternate days.
That to Athens, via Dexter, leaves here Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and returns Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The other mails are daily.

DAILY.	Arrival.		Departure.		Close. P.M.
Western,	7	p. m.	7.45,	a. m.	10.00
Augusta,	9	"	5	a. m.	9
Calais and St. John,	6	p. m.	9½	p. m.	9
Belfast,	8	p. m.	6	a. m.	9
Ells'h, Machias, B'port, &c.	6	p. m.	9½	p. m.	9
Houlton,	7	"	6	a. m.	9
Castine and Bucksport,	5	"	5	"	9
Upper Stillwater,	7	"	6	"	9
Athens, via Dexter,	7	"	6	"	9
Brownville, via Bradford,	6	"	6	"	9
Greenville, via Monson,	7	"	5	"	9
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.					
North Carmel via Hermon,	10	a. m.	3	p. m.	2



PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
Bangor Daily Whig & Courier,
IN EXCHANGE BLOCK,
East End Kenduskeag Bridge, Corner of State and Exchange Streets.

The Subscribers are constantly making additions to their already LARGE ASSORTMENT of Job Printing Materials, and are now as well prepared to do
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AS ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Besides the usual number of Hand Presses, we have in our Office,
A Guernsey Power Press,
Adams' Propeller Job Press,
Ruggles' Rotary Card Press,
Paper Cutters, Card Cutters, &c., &c.
WHICH ENABLE US TO DO WORK OF ALL KINDS,
NOT ONLY CHEAP, BUT IN GOOD STYLE.
WE ARE PREPARED TO PRINT
Large Posters, Hand Bills, Shop Bills, Way Bills, Bills of Fare, Bill Heads, Programmes, Circulars, Catalogues, Town Reports, Business and Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bank Books, Blank Notes, Town Blanks, Bills of Lading, Insurance Blanks, Labels of all kinds, Pamphlets, &c., at short notice.
WE ARE ALSO PREPARED TO EXECUTE WORK
IN TWO OR MORE COLORS, OR WITH BRONZE.
WILLIAM H. WHEELER,
JOHN H. LYNDE.
Bangor, December, 1857.

Legal Notices.

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, Albert G. Wakefield and Samuel B. Stone, of Bangor, give notice that Samuel B. Stone, Jr., of said Bangor, by indenture bearing date and executed the twenty-ninth day of October, 1857, assigned to them, the said Wakefield and Stone, all his estate, real and personal, of all kinds, in trust for the benefit of all his creditors as shall become parties thereto within three months from this date, which time is allowed to all the creditors of the said Samuel B. Stone, Jr., for that purpose.
A copy of the assignment may be found at the office of A. G. Wakefield.
ALBERT G. WAKEFIELD, } Assignees.
SAMUEL B. STONE.
Bangor, Nov. 6, 1857.

Exchange Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to an order from the Supreme Judicial Court, the time to creditors for presenting and proving their claims to the Exchange Bank, before the Receivers, is extended to January 1, 1859, after which time no claims will be allowed, and the Receivers will attend to the receiving and proving of claims, as aforesaid, at E. L. Hamlin's office, on every SATURDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock, until the first day of January next.
E. L. HAMLIN,
J. S. PRESCOTT,
D. M. HOWARD,
Receivers of Exchange Bank.
Bangor, Oct. 8, 1857.

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, Albert W. Paine and Thomas W. Baldwin, of Bangor, hereby give notice that Albert Knowlton, of said Bangor, by indenture bearing date and executed on the nineteenth day of September instant, assigned to them, the said Paine and Baldwin, all his estate, real and personal of all kinds, in trust for the benefit of all such of his creditors as shall become parties thereto within three months from this date, which time is allowed to all the creditors of said Knowlton for that purpose.
A copy of the assignment may be found at the office of A. W. Paine.
ALBERT W. PAINE,
THOMAS W. BALDWIN.
Bangor, Sept. 23, 1857.

KEROSENE OILS.

Distilled from Coal. (Not Explosive.)
SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT.
THE DIFFERENT GRADES OF THESE Celebrated Oils, suitable for Machinery of all kinds, Binnacle and Family use, can be had of the undersigned; also of the wholesale Oil Dealers and Druggists in the City of New York, and of the authorized Local Agents of the Company in this place.
AUSTENS, General Agents, Kerosene Oil Co., No. 60 Beaver St., New York.
Local Agencies granted on application as above. Orders should specify the description of lamp or machinery for which the oil is wanted.

PICTURES, and how to make them, for sale by E. F. DUREN.

Mabel Vaughan,
BY the author of the Lamplighter, received by A. BARTLETT, No. 2 East Market Square.

To Mechanics, Inventors, and Manufacturers.

IN announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the Publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer
One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars in Cash Premiums,
for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—
For the largest list $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th, $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.
Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different post offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors immediately after the 1st of Jan., 1858.
Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-six cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.
Terms of Subscription—Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for Six Months.
Club Rates—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies for Twelve Months $28.
For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1.40.
The new volume will be printed upon fine paper, with new type.
The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.
It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.
Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.
MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents, No. 128 Fulton st, New York.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!
CONSUMPTION CURABLE!
BY THE USE OF
FOUSEL'S PABULUM VITÆ!
The most powerful and effectual remedy ever discovered for the treatment of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION!
This medicine is a choice combination of Vegetable products, and possesses all the rare medicinal properties so long and eagerly sought for by the profession. It is the result of diligent study and research through a long series of years, and is now, for the first time, presented to the notice of the public.
In EVERY CASE of suspected PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, where it has been tried it has proved, beyond any doubt, to be an EFFECTUAL REMEDY.
It is a very agreeable and pleasant medicine, and a trial of its virtues is earnestly recommended to every person who has a cough, or who may be predisposed to Consumption, as a remedy of no ordinary value, with the assurance that, if the directions which accompany it are faithfully attended to, it will prove to be a sovereign balm, restoring the healthy functions to all the organs of the body.
Directions in English, French, and German, accompany each package. Price $1 per bottle.
All orders by mail or express, accompanied by the money, will be promptly attended to.
F. J. LAFORM, Sole Agent,
Office, No. 5 Milk Street,
(Opposite the Old South Church,) Boston, Mass.
N.B.—A Treatise upon the Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Prevention of Pulmonary Consumption can be had on application at the office of the Agent, as above, or will be sent by mail to any address. This Treatise will well repay a perusal.

At Franklin Street
Carriage Depot!
On Hand and For Sale
—AT—
LOWEST PRICES
Chaises, Caryalls, Wagons, Top and Open Buggies, Gigs, and Wheels of all kinds. Also, constantly on hand, Oak, Ash and Walnut Lumber, Cut and Bent Felloes; Hubs Turned and Sawed Spokes, of all sizes; S. Bi and Eliptic Springs, and Axles of all sizes.
Team, Express, Porter, and Pedd e
WAGONS,
and all kinds of CARRIAGES,
Made and Repaired
TO ORDER.
I will come none of my necessity to raise money, I will sell my large stock on hand AT COST.
REPAIRING of all kinds, done for Cash lower than at any other establishment in Maine. Those who wish to purchase a Carriage, or Stock, will please give me a call.
B. N. THOMS.
Bangor, March 18, 1857.

Established 1851.
FREEMAN & ATWOOD,
Wholesale and Retail
Oyster House,
305 Congress-st., Portland.
All orders for large or small quantities, promptly attended to by sending orders to us.
Dealers and consumers can rely upon the best quality, as we take them from the beds ourselves.

Agents Wanted.
APPLY to L. E. WHITMAN, Agent for Maine for D. Appleton & Co's publications.
No. 61 EXCHANGE-ST., PORTLAND, ME.
Agents wanted for every Town in the State to canvass for Valuable Books.

UNCURRENT MONEY taken for Books and Stationery, and for complete sets of...
O. R. PATCH.

New Vol.
BY Alexander Smith. City Poems received by D. BUGBEE & CO.

BANGOR MARKET HOUSE!
By RICE & LAUGHTON.

BEEF
AND
PORK.
☞ MEAT HAS FELL!
And we shall sell CHEAPER than any other Market in the State. We pay Cash for all of our Goods, on delivery, therefore we defy all competition in this part of the country.
BEEF by the Barrel, LAMB, MUTTON, PORK, by the Barrel, VENISON, HAMS, CHICKENS, DUCKS, TURKIES, All kinds of Meats, GEESE, VEGETABLES, &c.
WE return unfeigned thanks to our customers for past favors, and will, by promptness to our business, and cheapness of our articles, try to defy all competition in the future.
Remember---Kenduskeag Market.
ATTENTION!
4000 HIDES WANTED, for which the Highest Market Price will be paid—Cash on delivery, no trust, by RICE & LAUGHTON.
Nov. 23, 1857.

☞ **Commission Furniture Store**
H. S. BROWN
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 4 Mills' Block, Exchange Street, Bangor,
A Consignment of Furniture, Matrasses, &c., of prime quality. Also the Agency of Foot's Improved Patent

SPRING BED BOTTOM:
The Cheapest and most reliable article of its kind to be found in the market, combining a firm fast ening for the Bedstead and yielding bottom for the Matrass, with no holes or crevices for bugs.
Personal attention given to all Job Work. Old friends and customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call.

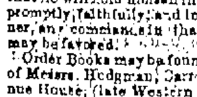
JOHNSON'S
STOVE STORE!
No's 80 and 82 Main Street, Bangor,
—Where may be found—
STOVES of all kinds, FURNACES, &c.,
—AT—
GREAT BARGAINS.

JUST RECEIVED,
Barstow's Spiral Furnace,
With Tubular Top,
The BEST FURNACE made, and WARRANTED.

The Bay State Stove, The Charm Stove,

With the late improvements—ahead of all others. A new and Beautiful Pattern.
Together with all the late Patterns of COOK STOVES.
He has also on hand a Large Assortment of PARLOR STOVES, of New and Elegant Patterns, both for Wood and Coal. These Stoves will be disposed of at GREAT BARGAINS, to correspond with the times. Those in want will please *call before purchasing elsewhere*, and they will be well paid for coming.

New City Coach.

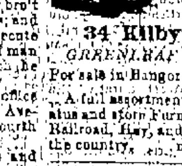


The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has procured, and will this day commence running, for their accommodation, one of the best and most convenient Hackney Coaches ever brought into this city, with an elegant team of horses; and that he will hold himself in readiness to execute promptly, faithfully, and in the most careful manner, any commands in that line with which he may be favored.
Order Books may be found at the Express office of Messrs. Hodgman, Carr & Co. and at the Avenue House, (late Western Hotel,) corner Fourth and Union streets.
N. B. Select parties or families taken to and from Mt. Hope by leaving their orders on my books at any of the above places. N. A. MATHEAS.
Bangor, July 28, 1856.

IRON PIPE,
FOR
STEAM, GAS, AND WATER,
Constantly on hand by
BURBANK & ALLARDY,
18 Central street.
Personal attention paid to Gas Piping.

A TLANTIC MONTHLY for December, received by CHARLES HIGHT.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED



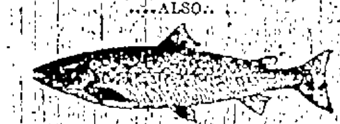
SCALES,
of every variety, at
34 Kilby Street, Boston.
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.
For sale in Bangor by R. S. MORISON & CO.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store Furniture for sale, at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the country.

PIANO TUNING
MR. JOHN D. CONLEY
HAVING been engaged in Tuning and Repairing Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, &c., in this city for more than a year, will offer his services in the above, to his friends and the public generally. Orders left at his Room, 74 Main-st., or with Mr. J. W. Tyrrel, will meet with prompt attention.
N. B.—Mr. C. also offers for sale Pianos, Melodeons, &c. to persons about buying.

HARPER'S
MAGAZINE for November, at BARTLETT'S.

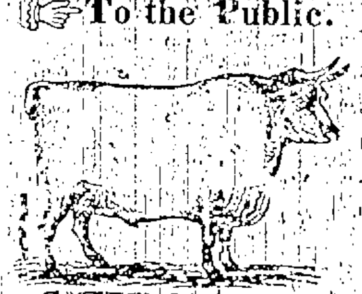
LOW'S MARKET

☞ **Meats are Falling!**
I AM CONSTANTLY CUTTING CHOICE MEATS, of all kinds.
Beef, Pork, Lamb, Mutton,
Ducks, Chickens,
Turkies, Geese.
Venison and Wild Game
OF ALL KINDS.
...ALSO...



ALL KINDS
Fresh, Salt and Dry Fish.
Fresh Cod, Halibut,
Trout, Mackerel,
Lobsters, Oysters, &c.
At Low Rates.
All articles delivered promptly.
WILLIAM LOW.
October 28, 1857.

☞ **To the Public.**



SMITH & ESTES
WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have taken the store East end of Kenduskeag Bridge, formerly known as "Low's Market," and more recently occupied by Wm. Boyd & Co., where they will carry on the
Meat and Provision
Business, in all its branches, and by keeping a good stock of the best articles, hope to merit and receive a fair share of public patronage. From long experience in the business and superior facilities, we shall be enabled to furnish our customers with the Choicest articles.
Fresh and Salt Meats, Game and Poultry, Vegetables, Butter, Cheese, Lard, and a choice assortment of
☞ **Family Groceries,**
in fact, every thing wanted for Family use in the Provision line.
Former patrons and the public generally, are invited to call, and we will satisfy them, both in quality and price.
Goods delivered to customers, in any part of the city, free of charge.
WARREN G. SMITH,
BURNHAM ESTES.
Bangor, June 9, 1857.

German Glass!
THE Largest quantity ever in this market, together with a general assortment of HARD WARE, for sale by
Michael Schwartz,
Exchange Street, Bangor.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.
TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince Street, (few blocks West of Broadway) New York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements have been made with the Triesemar, and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three, either case or all usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., (a few blocks west of Broadway) New York.—Jan. 1 1857, ly.

ONIONS & POTATOES.
☞ **Just Received,**
200 Bush. Extra Onions,
220 Bush. Ex. Orono Potatoes,
For sale LOW, at
Low's Market.

OCTOBER, rec'd by D. BUGBEE & CO.

American Safety Paper
Manufacturing Company of N. Y.
Capital $500,000.
A. NICHOLAS, President. Office, 70 Wall-st.
A Perfect Security against all manner of Fraud or Counterfeiting on Paper—To Prevent Photographs and Anastatic Counterfeits, Erasures, Transfers or Alterations.
HAVING purchased the Patent for the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the Chemical Paper in America, invented and patented in England by HENRY GLYNN, a celebrated chemist and officer in the British army, it is hardly necessary to say that the Paper is recommended by Mr. Kent, Assayer of the U. S. Mint, Mr. Lyman of the New York Clearing House, and Meade Brothers, extensive and skillful photographers, 233 Broadway, N. Y. The latter say that no imitation can be made on a check or bank note printed on the Safety Paper. Below is our list of prices:
Bank Checks—35 cts. per lb.
Bank Bills—$18 for 1000 sheets.
Bills of Exchange—$25 for 1000 sheets.
Promissory Notes—30 cts. per lb.
Sight and Time Drafts—$25 for 1000 sheets.
Insurance Policies—40 cts. per lb.
Railroad Stocks and Bonds—40 cts. per lb.
Bank and State Stocks—40 cts. per lb.
Bonds and Mortgages—40 cts. per lb.
Wills and Deeds—40 cts. per lb.
For wrapping Silks and other fine articles it is excellent, as it prevents moths. 40 cts. a lb.
For Indentures and Agreements, 40 cts a lb.
All State and County Records should always be printed or written on this paper, as the chemicals inserted in the pulp not only prevents erasure or transfer, but makes it lasting as time.
For Southern climates it is excellent, and much superior to any other, as the moistness of the climate does not destroy it,—the properties inserted in the pulp being a preventive. In all the Southern States, Cuba, the West Indies, and the Central American States, no public records can be kept over 20 years, written on the ordinary paper, while the oils and other chemicals inserted in this paper makes it indestructible by the ravages of time. It is also proof against moths, rats and other vermin, which feast on and destroy all other paper now in use.
The Company have now in operation Mills in Morris County, N. J., of about 300 horse power, and are able to fill all orders for Paper at the shortest notice.
All orders for the Paper must be addressed to A. NICHOLAS, President of the Company, No. 70 Wall street, New York.
July 29

5000 LBS.
BATTING:
The Best Article
In the market, and full weight, receiving from the manufacturers,
Wholesale & Retail,
At No. 5 Main Street.
Stickney & Roberts.
oct15

M. W. KING & SON,
Chair Manufacturers
438 BROOME-ST., One Door East of Broadway, (Late 468 Broadway,) New York. (Established A. D. 1833.)
INVITE an examination of their great variety and superior assortment of CHAIRS, manufactured at their own establishment, and under their immediate, observation and direction, including
Pivot Revolving Chairs, Self-acting Extension Recumbent Chairs, Lowered Invalid Wheel Chairs, Unique Sowing Chairs, Traveling Invalid Chairs, Reclining Chairs, Rheumatic Spinal and Asthmatic Invalid Chairs, &c.
Embracing the most complete assortment, and choicest kinds for Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Chambers, Gardens, Libraries, Counting Houses, Offices, Public Institutions, Dentists, Barbers, &c., together with every description of chair adapted to the comfort, convenience, and luxury of the Sick, the Aged, the Infirm, the Lame and Lazy.
In point of ingenuity, elegance of finish, quality and richness of material, variety of execution, durability and cheapness, these Chairs are unsurpassed. For these, W. KING & SON were awarded the first and only Prize Medal, and the faculty recommend them as the most preferable to all couches for Bronchial affections, &c.
No other aim of the chair may be attached a convenient reading or writing desk, and any combination desired will be manufactured to order.
A Circular with explanatory cuts, will be sent by mail if requested, and orders, (with remittances,) promptly forwarded to any part of the world.

LUXURY AND ECONOMY.
King's New Chair "As you like it."
An Arm Chair, Reclining Chair, Couch and Bedstead, *combined in one*, is susceptible of 12 different positions or changes, to meet the varied requirements for comfort, convenience, luxury, or space as well as price. Whether in sickness or health, this celebrated CHAIR, "as you like it," excels in many respects any chair perhaps ever manufactured in this or any other country. The price varies from *Fifteen to Thirty Dollars*, according to finish.
To Public Institutions, as well as to individuals, this Chair is a very desirable article, and will be supplied in any number on the most liberal terms. Apply to, or address,
M. W. KING & SON,
438 Broome street, one door East of Broadway, New York.—(late 468 Broadway.)
may8 ly

LINCOLN'S
WATER PROOF BLACKING,
AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.
Keep your Feet dry and you will seldom need a Physician.
It is not a truth that wet feet are often wet, It is one of the greatest causes of colds and consumption. It is a truth that when leather is often wet, and dried, it soon becomes hard, stiff, and cracks; but when it is water-proof this is remedied. By the application of this preservative, it remains soft, and entirely impervious to water.
After being engaged for 25 years in the manufacture of Leather in all its branches, and being often troubled with wet feet myself, I was led to experimenting on different compositions, and found it easy to make it water-proof, but at the same time extremely injurious to the leather. At last by a chemical process I discovered a preparation which perfectly harmonizes with the astringent properties with which leather is tanned. It will not only make the leather water-proof, but lifelike, softens the leather, and it will.
Positively wear twice as long.
I have now used it for three years, and a large part of that time have worked in a wet Tannery, with my boots constantly in water, and have not had my feet wet during that time. I can therefore in all confidence, recommend it to the public as the best article in the market.
Manufactured by D. C. LINCOLN.
ALONZO BARTLETT, No. 2 Harlow's Block, East Market Square, Wholesale Agent, Bangor.

Mills' Stomach Bitters.
A FRESH supply of this rich and superior Bitters, just received by A. P. GOULD.

Whig and Courier.

Wheeler & Lynde, Proprietors.

THURSDAY. DEC, 10, 1857.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE WHIG AND COURIER IS LARGER Than that of any other Daily in Maine, East of Portland.

Daily established 1834—Weekly 1815

Terms of Advertising.

For one square, (amount of 16 lines this type) 3 times daily, ... $1,25
For each week's continuance ... ,60
For half square 3 times ... ,75
For each week's continuance ... ,25
For one square in weekly, 3 times ... 1,25
For each week's continuance ... ,25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$2 per square for three insertions—$1 a week for continuance

We received the President's Message last evening by the mail train, and present it to our readers this morning, to the exclusion of much other matter. We have no room for comments upon the document to day

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S First Annual MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives

In obedience to the command of the Constitution, it has now become my duty "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as I judge to be necessary and expedient."

But first and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon this people, and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our great republic in time to come as He has blessed it in time past

FINANCIAL TROUBLES AND THE BANKING QUESTION

Since the adjournment of the last Congress our constituents have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high prices, and, up till within a brief period, our manufacturing, mineral and mechanical occupations have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the sufferings and distress prevailing among the people. With this the government can not fail deeply to sympathise, though it may be without the power to extend relief.

It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented? In all former revulsions the blame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of cooperating causes, but not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to occur at successive intervals, so long as the amount of paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions, which from the very law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders, rather than the public welfare.

The framers of the constitution when they gave to Congress the power "to coin money and to regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country and filling up the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of government to insure to the people a sound circulating medium, the amount of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence.

Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal constitution which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been dissevered from the coining power and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred State banks, acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency—the only one which can guard the public against over issues and bank suspensions. As a collateral and eventual security it is doubtless wise and in all cases ought to be required that banks shall hold an amount of United States or State securities equal to their notes in circulation and pledged for their redemption. This however furnishes no adequate security against over issues. On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency. Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State governments into bank notes, without reference to the specie required to redeem them. However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament in 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes by the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one third of its combined circulation and deposits. If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent the continent of Europe, as a field for its circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a dangerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion would certainly be insufficient under our banking system. Each of our fourteen hundred banks has but a limited circumference for its circulation, and in the course of a very few days the depositors and noteholders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount of specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal to one third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks of Louisiana, that any State bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposits. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is $58,349,838; of their circulation $214,778,822; and of their deposits $230,351,352. Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver, compared with their circulation and deposits.

It was palpable, therefore, that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension, and deprive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastrous consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding four hundred millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow. Indeed, such has been the extravagance of bank credits, that the banks now hold a considerably less amount of specie, either in proportion to their capital or to their circulation and deposits combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to one dollar for four and one half, in 1857 it does not amount to one dollar for every six dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal within a very small fraction to one dollar in five of their circulation and deposits; in 1857 it is not equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation and deposits.

From this statement it is easy to account for our financial history for the last forty years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. At successive intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrives, and arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues, and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors together sink into insolvency.

It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufactures, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this the branches of our manufactures composed of raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron and woollen fabrics—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

Deplorable, however, as may be our present financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future. No other nation has ever existed which could have endured such violent expansions and contractions of paper credits without lasting injury; yet the buoyancy of youth, the energies of our population, and the spirit which never quails before difficulties, will enable us soon to recover from our present financial embarrassments, and may even occasion us speedily to forget the lesson they have taught.

In the meantime it is the duty of the government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspensions of the banks, and to provide against the recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can do but little. Thanks to the Independent Treasury the government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failures of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This however, shall, if possible, be avoided; but if not, then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum.

I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

But the federal government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a national bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the United States abundantly proves the truth of this assertion. Such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred State banks, in such a manner as to prevent the ruinous expansions and contractions in our currency which afflicted the country throughout the existence of the late bank, or secure us against future suspensions. In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of England to curtail the issues of the country banks under the most favorable circumstances.

The paper currency had been expanded to a ruinous extent, and the bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. It accordingly commenced a system of curtailment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint stock and private banks of the kingdom would be compelled to follow its example. It found, however, that as it contracted they expanded, and at the end of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority, "whatever reduction of the paper currency was effected by the Bank of England, (in 1825) was more than made up by the issues of the country banks."

But a Bank of the United States would not, if it could, restrain the issues and loans of the State banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interest of its stockholders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another, their interests must, at least in some degree, be antagonistic. But the directors of a Bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State banks to expand the currency, to accommodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the last bank.

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil. If they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty, and afterwards to fifty dollars, if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits, and if they will provide by a self executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank, of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possess the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The instinct of self-preservation would then compel it to perform its duties in such a manner as to escape the penalty and preserve its life.

The existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot be suddenly abolished without much immediate injury to the country. If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public.

But this I say, after long and much reflection: if experience shall prove it impossible to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks might afford without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit and discount.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION

Our relations with foreign governments are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British Minister to this country, who has been cordially received.

Whilst it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

Since the origin of the government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with that Power, afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most unfortunate of all, because the two governments place directly opposite and contradictory constructions upon its first and most important article.

Whilst in the United States, we believed that this treaty would place both Powers upon an exact equality, by the stipulation that neither will ever occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, any part of Central America, it is contended by the British government that the true construction of this language has left them in the rightful possession of all that portion of Central America which was in their occupancy at the date of the treaty, in fact that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain either as owner or protector, to the whole extensive coast of Central America, sweeping round from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the adjacent Bay Islands, except the comparatively small portion of this between the Sarstoon and Cape Honduras. According to their construction, the treaty does no more than simply prohibit them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits. It is not too much to assert, that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it never would have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would it have received the approbation of the Senate.

The universal conviction in the United States was that when our government consented to violate its traditional and time honored policy, and stipulate with a foreign government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Central American portion of our own continent, the consideration for this sacrifice was that Great Britain should, in this respect at least be placed in the same position with ourselves. Whilst we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British Government in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time my deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit.

Under the late administration, negotiations were instituted between the two governments for the purpose, if possible, of removing these difficulties, and a treaty having this laudable object in view, was signed at London on the 17th October, 1856, and was submitted by the President of the Senate on the following 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have accomplished the object intended without giving birth to new and embarrassing complications between the two governments, may perhaps be well questionable by the different amendments made to it by the Senate.

The treaty, as amended, was ratified by me on the 17th March, 1857, and was transmitted to London for ratification by the British government. That government expressed its willingness to concur in all the amendments made by the Senate with the single exception of the clause relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras. The article in the original treaty, as submitted to the Senate, after reciting that these islands and their inhabitants "having been by a convention bearing date the 27th day of August, 1856, between her Britannic Majesty and the republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a free territory under the sovereignty of the said republic of Honduras," stipulated that "the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free territory as a part of the republic of Honduras."

Upon an examination of this convention between Great Britain and Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, it was found that, whilst declaring the Bay Islands to be "a free territory under the sovereignty of the republic of Honduras," it deprived that republic of rights without which its sovereignty over them could scarcely be said to exist. It divided them from the remainder of Honduras, and gave to their inhabitants a separate government of their own, with legislative, executive and judicial officers, elected by themselves. It deprived the government of Honduras of the taxing power in every form, and exempted the people of the islands from the performance of military duty, except for their own exclusive defence. It also prohibited that republic from erecting fortifications upon them for their protection—thus leaving them open to invasion from any quarter; and, finally, it provided "that slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein."

Had Honduras ratified this Convention, she would have ratified the establishment of a State substantially independent within her own limits, and a State at all times subject to British influence and control. Moreover, had the United States ratified the treaty with Great Britain in its original form, we should have been bound "to recognize and respect in all future time," these stipulations to the prejudice of Honduras. Being in direct opposition to the spirit and meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty as understood in the United States, the Senate rejected the entire clause, and substituted in its stead a simple recognition of the sovereign right of Honduras to these islands, in the following language:—"The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect the islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utila, Barbaretta, Helena, and Morat, situated in the Bay of Honduras, and off the coast of the republic of Honduras, as under the sovereignty and as part of the said republic of Honduras."

Great Britain rejected this amendment, assigning as the only reason that the ratification of the convention of the 27th of August, 1856, between her and Honduras had not been "exchanged, owing to the hesitation of that Government." Had this been done, it is stated that Her Majesty's government would have had little difficulty in agreeing to the modification proposed by the Senate, which then would have had, in effect, the same signification as the original wording. Whether this would have been the effect—whether the mere circumstance of the exchange of the ratification of the British convention with Honduras prior in point of time to the ratification of our treaty with Great Britain would, "in effect," have had "the same signification as the original wording," and thus have nullified the amendment of the Senate, may well be doubted. It is, perhaps fortunate that the question has never arisen.

The British government immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with the United States similar in all respects to the treaty which they have just refused to ratify, if the United States would consent to add to the Senate's clear and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay Islands the following conditional stipulation: "Whenever and as soon as the republic of Honduras shall have concluded and ratified a treaty with Great Britain, by which Great Britain shall have ceded, and the republic of Honduras shall have accepted, the said islands, subject to the provisions and conditions contained in such treaty."

This proposition was, of course, rejected. After the Senate had refused to recognize the British convention with Honduras of the 27th of August, 1856, with full knowledge of its contents, it was impossible for me necessarily ignorant of "the provisions and conditions" which might be contained in a future convention between the same parties, to sanction them in advance.

The fact is that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous, as they are and trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent and to commence anew. Had this been done promptly all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The time spent in discussing the meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the task would have been the more easily accomplished, because the interest of the two countries in Central America is identical, being confined to securing safe transits over all the routes across the Isthmus.

Whilst entertaining these sentiments, I shall, nevertheless, not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American questions which is not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate, but whether this renewed effort will result in success I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will determine.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND RUSSIA

With France our ancient relations of friendship still continue to exist. The French government have in several recent instances which need not be enumerated, evinced a spirit of good will and kindness towards our country which I heartily reciprocate. It is notwithstanding much to be regretted that two nations whose productions are of such a character as to invite the most extensive interchange and freest commercial intercourse, should continue to enforce ancient and obsolete restrictions of trade against each other. Our commercial treaty with France is in this respect an exception from our treaties with all other commercial nations. It jealously levies discriminating duties both on tonnage and on articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other.

More than forty years ago, on the 3d of March, 1815, Congress passed an act offering to all nations, to admit their vessels laden with their national productions into the ports of the United States upon the same terms with our own vessels, provided they would reciprocate to us similar advantages. This act confined the reciprocity to the productions of the respective foreign nations who might enter into the proposed arrangement with the United States. The act of May 24, 1828, removed this restriction and offered a similar reciprocity to all such vessels, without reference to the origin of their cargoes. Upon these principles our commercial treaties and arrangements have been founded except with France, and let us hope that this exception may not long exist.

Our relations with Russia remain as they have ever been, on the most friendly footing. The present Emperor, as well as his predecessors, have never failed, when the occasion offered, to manifest their good will to our country, and their friendship has always been highly appreciated by the government and people of the United States.

OUR CLAIMS UPON SPAIN.

With all other European governments except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made since the adjournment of Congress, towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish government. Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war frigate Ferrolana on the high seas, off the coast of Cuba in March, 1855 by firing into the American mail steamer El Dorado and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish government towards that of the United States are much to be regretted. Our present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid has asked to be recalled, and it is my purpose to send out a new Minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible.

In the meantime, whenever our Minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish government, he is met with the objection that Congress has never made the appropriation recommended by President Polk in his annual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his message of December, 1853, and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due under the treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795, I earnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favorable consideration of Congress.

PERSIA AND CHINA

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded at Constantinople on the 13th December, 1856, between the United States and Persia, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Constantinople on the 13th June, 1857, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President on the 18th August, 1857. This treaty, it is believed, will prove beneficial to American commerce. The Shah has manifested an earnest disposition to cultivate friendly relations with our country, and has expressed a strong wish that we should be represented at Teheran by a minister plenipotentiary, and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to a revision of the treaty with that empire of the 3d July, 1844, with a view to the security and extension of our commerce. The twenty fourth article of this treaty stipulated for a revision of it in case experience should prove this to be requisite, "in which case the two governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiations." These twelve years expired on the 3d of July, 1856, but long before that period it was ascertained that important changes in the treaty were necessary; and several fruitless attempts were made by the Commissioner of the United States to effect these changes. Another effort was about to be made for the same purpose by our Commissioner, in conjunction with the Ministers of England and France but this was suspended by the occurrence of hostilities in the Canton river between Great Britain and the Chinese empire. These hostilities have necessarily interrupted the trade of all nations with Canton, which is now in a state of blockade, and have occasioned a serious loss of life and property. Meanwhile the insurrection within the empire against the existing imperial dynasty still continues, and it is difficult to anticipate what will be the result.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it advisable to appoint a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to proceed to China, and to avail himself of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to American commerce. He left the United States for the place of his destination in July last, in the war steamer Minnesota. Special ministers to China have also been appointed by the governments of Great Britain and France.

Whilst our minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially cooperate with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure, by treaty stipulations, those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have a right to expect, and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assurances received, I entertain no doubt that the three ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the powers they represent.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH NEW GRENADA

We cannot fail to feel a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent, as well as the empire of Brazil.

Our difficulties with New Granada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are it is to be hoped, in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

The Isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation in preserving the freedom and security of all the communications across this Isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall not be interrupted, either by invasions from our own country or by wars between the Independent States of Central America. Under our treaty with New Granada of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said Territory." This obligation is founded upon equivalents granted by the treaty to the government and people of the United States.

Under these circumstances I recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, to carry into effect this guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the safety of any other route across the Isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

THE FILLIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS

With the independent republics on this continent it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fate and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unfortunately both for them and for us, our example and advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our steady material progress, or impair our character as a nation, than the toleration of such enterprises in violation of the law of nations.

It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent state in its relations with the members of the great family of nations to restrain its people from acts of hostile aggression against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denounce such hostile acts as robbery and murder.

Weak and feeble States like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far different if expeditions were set on foot within our own territories to make private war against a powerful nation. If such expeditions were fitted out from abroad against any portion of our own country, to burn down our cities, murder and plunder our people, and usurp our government, we should call any power on earth to the strictest account for not preventing such enormities.

Ever since the administration of General Washington, acts of Congress have been in force to punish severely the crime of setting on foot a military expedition within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence against a nation or state with whom we are at peace. The present neutrality act of April 20, 1818, is but little more than a collection of pre-existing laws. Under this act the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces and the militia "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories and jurisdiction of the United States," and the collectors of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprises.

When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the marshals and district attorneys which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, to the appropriate army and navy officers requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. They have prevented peaceful emigration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail to prove highly beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan, between the two oceans.

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of two thousand dollars.

I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

CAUSES OF COMPLAINT AGAINST PARAGUAY.

I regret to inform you that the President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State as amended by the Senate, the signature of which was mentioned in the message of my predecessor to Congress, at the opening of its session in December, 1853. The reasons assigned for this refusal will appear in the correspondence herewith submitted.

It being deemed desirable to ascertain the fitness of the river La Plata and its tributaries for navigation by steam, the United States steamer Water Witch was sent there for that purpose in 1853. This enterprise was successfully carried on until February, 1855, when, whilst in the peaceful prosecution of her voyage up the Parana river, the steamer was fired upon by a Paraguayan fort. The fire was returned, but as the Water Witch was of small force, and not designed for offensive operations, she retired from the conflict. The pretext upon which the attack was made was a decree of the President of Paraguay of October, 1854, prohibiting foreign vessels of war from navigating the rivers of that State. As Paraguay, however, was the owner of but one bank of the river of that name, the other belonging to Corrientes, a State of the Argentine Confederation, the right of its government to expect that such a decree would be obeyed cannot be acknowledged. But the Water Witch was not, properly speaking, a vessel of war. She was a small steamer engaged in a scientific enterprise, intended for the advantage of commercial States generally. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to consider the attack upon her as unjustifiable, and as calling for satisfaction from the Paraguayan government.

Citizens of the United States also, who were established in business in Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires redress.

A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit. This will the more probably be granted if the executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor by the resignation of Gov. Geary.

On the 19th of February previous the territorial Legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday in June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates an extensive organization existed in the territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force and to establish a government of their own under the so-called Topeka constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the Territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting, to the people the constitution which might be framed by the convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the Territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and therefore, in my instructions to Gov. Walker of the 28th of March last, I merely said that when "a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Entrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act whether for or against slavery, and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of Territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of the majority of the people of any State or Territory, on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise then was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions?

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions.

Had it been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a convention thereafter to be elected to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without slavery and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the Territorial Legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention.

The convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the Convention except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and I may add so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the government, no constitution framed by the convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people.

I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded as it is on correct principles, and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way."

According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct, as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, though at the last forty-three of the fifty delegates present, affixed their signatures to the constitution.

A large majority of the convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the constitution for this purpose, similar in form to those which had been adopted by other Territorial Conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a Territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery." It declares that before the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot, and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed, 'constitution with slavery,' and 'constitution with no slavery.'"

If there be a majority in favor of the "Constitution with slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the Convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "Constitution with no slavery," "then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention," and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the Constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election, and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the territory are reserved. The number of these is very small, but if it were greater, the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the territory would have been an act of gross injustice and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

THE REBELLION IN UTAH

A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th of September, 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Governor who was to be ex officio Superintendent of Indian affairs, a Secretary, three Judges of the Supreme Court, a Marshal, and a District Attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the territory. Brigham Young was appointed the first Governor, on the 20th September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor Young has been both Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over Church and State.

The people of Utah almost exclusively belong to this church, and believing with a fanatical spirit, that he is Governor of the territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if they were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his government shall come in collision with the Government of the United States, the members of the Mormon Church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian Agents, have found it necessary, for their own personal safety, to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As chief executive magistrate I was bound to restore the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose I appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse comitatus in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves, and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Governor Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps, the territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that the troops would only be employed as a *posse comitatus* when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Governor Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has therefore for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such frenzied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ARIZONA

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a Territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without any efficient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe theory of the constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the territories of the United States when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The Constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasions." These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The constitution has therefore left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion."

Now if a military road over our own territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier. Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot protect California and our Pacific possessions against invasion. We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend these remote and distant portions of the republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the Isthmus of Central America are at best but a very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own territories, and ever since the origin of the government, Congress has been in the prac-

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

...uld the constitution without slavery be ...ed by the votes of the majority, the rights ...perty in slaves now in the territory are re... ...l. The number of these is very small; but ...ere greater, the provision would be equally ...nd reasonable. These slaves were brought ...e territory under the Constitution of the ...d States, and are now the property of their ...rs. This point has at length been finally ...ed by the highest judicial tribunal of the ...ry—and this upon the plain principle that ...a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a ...erritory at their joint expense, both equality ...ustice demand that the citizens of one and ...them shall have the right to take into it ...oever is recognized as property by the com... ...constitution. To have summarily confiscated ...roperty in slaves already in the territory, ...have been an act of gross injustice, and ...ary to the practice of the older States of the ...which have abolished slavery.

THE REBELLION IN UTAH.

...territorial government was established for ...by act of Congress approved the 9th of Sep...er, 1850, and the constitution and laws of the ...d States were thereby extended over it, "as ...s the same, or any provisions thereof, may ...plicable." This act provided for the ap...ment by the President, by and with the ad... ...and consent of the Senate, of a Governor, ...was to be ex-officio Superintendent of Indian ...s, a Secretary, three Judges of the Supreme ...t, a Marshal, and a District Attorney. Sub... ...ent acts provided for the appointment of the ...rs necessary to extend our land and our In... ...system over the territory. Brigham Young ...appointed the first Governor, on the 20th Sep...er, 1850, and has held the office ever since. ...ist Governor Young has been both Governor ...Superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout ...period, he has been at the same time the ...of the church called the Latter Day Saints, ...professes to govern its members and dispose ...eir property by direct inspiration and author... ...from the Almighty. His power has been, ...efore, absolute over Church and State.

...e people of Utah, almost exclusively belong... ...is church, and believing, with a fanatical ...t, that he is Governor of the territory by di... ...appointment, they obey his commands as if ...were direct revelations from Heaven. If, ...efore, he chooses that his government shall ...in collision with the Government of the ...ed States, the members of the Mormon ...ch will yield implicit obedience to his will. ...ortunately existing facts leave but little doubt ...such is his determination. Without entering ...a minute history of occurrences, it is suffi... ...to say that all the officers of the United ...s, judicial and executive, with the single ex... ...on of two Indian Agents, have found it ...sary for their own personal safety, to with... ...from the Territory, and there no longer re... ...s any government in Utah but the despotism ...igham Young. This being the condition of ...s in the Territory, I could not mistake the ...of duty. As chief executive magistrate, I ...ound to restore the supremacy of the con... ...ion and laws within its limits. In order to ...this purpose, I appointed a new Governor ...ther federal officers for Utah, and sent with ...a military force for their protection, and to ...a posse comitatus in case of need, in the ...tion of the laws.

...the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long ...remained mere opinions, however deplorable in ...lves, and revolting to the moral and religious ...s of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. ...s alone, when in violation of the constitution ...ws of the United States, become the legitimate ...s for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate.— ...tructions to Governor Cummings have therefore ...amed in strict accordance with these principles. ...r date a hope was indulged that no necessity ...xist for employing the military in restoring and ...ing the authority of the law; but this hope ...w vanished. Governor Young has, by proclama... ...clared his determination to maintain his power ...and has already committed acts of hostility ...the United States. Unless he should retrace ...e, the territory of Utah will be in a state of open ...n. He has committed these acts of open hostil... ...withstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the ...ent to Utah by the commanding General, to pur... ...rovisions for the troops, had given him the ...assurance of the peaceful intentions of the gov... ...and that the troops would only be employed ...e comitatus when called on by the civil author... ...in the execution of the laws.

...s reason to believe that Governor Young has ...templated this result. He knows that the con... ...of his despotic power depends upon the exclu... ...all settlers from the Territory except those who ...owledge his divine mission, and implicitly ...s will, and that an enlightened public opinion ...uld soon prostrate institutions at war with the ...th of God and man. He has therefore for sever... ...s, in order to maintain his independence, been ...ously employed in collecting and fabricating ...d munitions of war, and in disciplining the ...s for military service. As Superintendent of ...affairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering ...Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feeling ...the United States. This, according to our in... ...n, he has accomplished in regard to some of ...ibes, while others have remained true to their ...ce, and have communicated his intrigues to our ...agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for ...ies, which, in case of necessity, as he informed ...Van Vliet, he will conceal, and then take to ...untains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the ...ment.

...part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet ...government will lightly estimate the efforts ...ay be inspired by such phrensied fanaticism as ...among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first ...which has existed in our Territories; and hu... ...itself requires that we should put it down in a ...manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with ...to encourage it and to render it formidable. ...to go there with such an imposing force as to ...these deluded people that resistance would be ...d thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in ...nner best convince them that we are their friends, ...r enemies. In order to accomplish this object, ...be necessary, according to the estimate of the ...epartment, to raise four additional regiments; ...I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the ...moment of depression in the revenues of the ...I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a ...; but I feel confident of the support of Con... ...cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection ...restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the ...ution and laws of the Territory of Utah.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ARIZONA.

...commend to Congress the establishment of a Ter... ...government over Arizona, incorporating with it ...tions of New Mexico as they may deem expedi... ...need scarcely adduce arguments in support of ...commendation. We are bound to protect the ...d the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizo... ...there are now without any efficient protection. ...resent number is already considerable, and is ...increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages ...hich they labor. Besides, the proposed territory ...ed to be rich in mineral and agricultural re... ...especially in silver and copper. The mails of ...ed States to California are now carried over it ...out its whole extent, and this route is known to ...earest, and believed to be the best, to the Pa...

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

...experience has deeply convinced me that ...construction of the powers granted to ...s is the only true, as well as the only safe ...of the constitution. Whilst this principle ...ide my public conduct, I consider it clear ...der the war-making power Congress may ...iate money for the construction of a mil... ...oad through the territories of the United ...when this is absolutely necessary for the ...of any of the States against foreign inva... The Constitution has conferred upon Con... ...ower "to declare war," "to raise and sup... ...mies," "to provide and maintain a navy," ...call forth the militia to "repel invasions." ...high sovereign powers necessarily involve ...ant and responsible public duties, and a... ...hem there is none so sacred and so impera... ...that of preserving our soil from the inva... ...a foreign enemy. The constitution has, ...re, left nothing on this point to construc... ...t expressly requires that "the United States ...rotect each of them (the States) against in...

...if a military road over our own territories ...spensably necessary to enable us to meet ...e the invader, it follows, as a necessary ...ence not only that we possess the power, but ...r imperative duty to construct such a road. ...d be an absurdity to invest a government ...unlimited power to make and conduct war ...the same time, deny to it the only means ...ing and defeating the enemy at the fron... Without such a road it is quite evident we ..."protect" California and our Pacific posses... ...gainst invasion. We cannot by any other ...ransport men and munitions of war from ...antic States in sufficient time successfully ...d these remote and distant portions of the ...

...rience has proved that the routes across ...mus of Central America are at best but a ...certain and unreliable mode of communi... But even if this were not the case, they ...t once be closed against us in the event of ...h a naval power so much stronger than ...s as to enable it to blockade the ports at ...nd of these routes. After all, therefore, ...only rely upon a military road through ...territories; and ever since the origin of ...ernment, Congress has been in the practice

tice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route near the 32d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande and the eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable. For obvious reasons the government ought not, to undertake the work itself by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interest of the whole country, both east and west would be greatly promoted by such a road.

The report of the Secretary of Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and the respective branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the government. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, was sixty-eight million six hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-seven cents. ($68,631,513 67,) which amount, with the balance of nineteen million nine hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-five cents, ($19,901,325 45,) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-eight million five hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twelve cents, ($88,532,839 12.)

THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to seventy million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, ($70,822,724 85,) of which five million nine hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety one cents, ($5,943,896 91,) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the 1st of July, 1857, seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, ($17,710,114 27.)

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1857, were twenty millions nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand, eight hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents, ($20,929,819 81,) and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1858, are thirty-six million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($36,750,000), making, with the balance before stated, an aggregate of seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and eight cents ($75,389,934, 08), for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty-three million seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($23,714,528 37,) of which three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents ($3,895,232 39) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium.

The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters, to 30th June, 1858, are fifty one millions two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and four cents ($51,248,530 04) including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of seventy-four millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand fifty-eight dollars and forty-one cents ($74,963,058 41), leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of four hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-seven cents, ($426,875 67.)

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was twenty-nine millions sixty thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety cents, ($29,060,386 90.)

The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents ($3,895,232 39)—leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of twenty-five million one hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-one cents. ($25,165,154 51.)

The amount of estimated expenditure for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by the issue of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law.

As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period, of time, and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision.

THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions which I commend to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Secretary of War presents strong reasons proving this increase of the army, under existing circumstances, to be indispensable.

I would call special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of ten small war steamers of light draught. For some years the government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessel in the navy which can penetrate the rivers of China. We have but a few which can enter any of the harbors south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these harbors. Some of our most valuable interests and most valuable points are thus left exposed. This class of vessels of light draught, great speed and heavy guns would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction will not be great, and they require but a comparatively small expenditure to keep them in commission. In time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed two million three hundred thousand dollars, or $230,000 each.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is worthy of grave consideration. It treats of the numerous important and diversified branches of domestic administration entrusted to him by law. Among these the most prominent are the public lands and our relations with the Indians.

Our system for the disposal of the public lands originating with the fathers of the republic, has been improved as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our Western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice. Already thirteen States and seven Territories, have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand million of acres remain unsold. What a boundless prospect this presents to our country of future prosperity and power!

We have heretofore disposed of 363,862,464 acres of the public land.

Whilst the public lands as a source of revenue are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this wise and benevolent policy. In appropriating them for any other purpose, we ought to use even greater economy than if they had been converted into money and the proceeds were already in the public treasury. To squander away this richest and noblest inheritance which any people have ever enjoyed upon objects of doubtful constitutionality or expediency, would be to violate one of the most important trusts ever committed to any people. Whilst I do not deny to Congress the power, when acting bona fide as a proprietor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the remainder, yet, considering the great temptation to abuse this power, we cannot be too cautious in its exercise.

Actual settlers under existing laws are protected against other purchasers at the public sales, in their right of pre-emption, to the extent of a quarter section, or 160 acres of land. The remainder may then be disposed of at public or entered at private sale in limited quantities.

Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title and the extension of the public surveys ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration.

If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done heretofore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the government should be subject to pre-emption by actual settlers.

It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to reserve the public lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories and the power of the Union, but shall secure homes for our posterity for many generations.

THE INDIANS.

The extension of our limits has brought within our jurisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large proportion of which are wild, untractable and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible altogether to restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon our frontier citizens, and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile.

The present system of making them valuable presents to influence them to remain at peace has proved ineffectual. It is believed to be the better policy to colonize them in suitable localities, where they can receive the rudiments of education and be gradually induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried it has worked well in practice, and it will doubtless prove to be less expensive than the present system.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Office Department has depended upon appropriations by Congress for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations. Their rapid growth and expansion are shown by a decennial statement of the number of post offices, and the length of post roads, commencing with the year 1827. In that year there were 7000 post offices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146; and in 1857 they number 26,586. In this year 1785 post offices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a nett increase of 1081. The postmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the President.

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105,336 miles; in 1837, 141,242 miles; in 1847, 153,818 miles; and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles; and in the year 1857 there are 232,601 miles of post road, including 22,530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported.

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor amounted to $11,507,670. To defray these expenditures there was to the credit of the department on the 1st July, 1856, the sum $789,599; the gross revenue of the year, including the annual allowances for the transportation of free mail matter, produced $8,053,951; and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the treasury of $2,250,000 granted by the act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and by the appropriation of $666,883 made by the act of March 3, 1857, leaving $252,763 to be carried to the credit of the department in the accounts of the current year.

I recommend to your consideration the report of the department in relation to the establishment of the overland mail route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my full concurrence as the one, in my judgement, best calculated to attain the important objects contemplated by Congress.

ECONOMY RECOMMENDED IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect, should it cause both the government and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy both in public and private expenditures.

An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation.— It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty, I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional competency.

It ought to be observed at the same time, that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects entrusted to us by the Constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.

NO MORE BILLS TO BE APPROVED WITHOUT READING.

Under the federal constitution "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall before it becomes a law," be approved and signed by the President; and if not approved, "he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it originated." In order to perform this high and responsible duty, sufficient time must be allowed the President to read and examine every bill presented to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the constitution becomes a dead letter in this particular; and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the President's approval and signature attached to each act of Congress, are induced to believe that he has actually performed this duty, when, in truth, nothing is, in many cases, more unfounded.

From the practice of Congress, such an examination of each bill as the constitution requires, has been rendered impossible. The most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is either to violate the constitutional duty which he owes to the people and approve bills which, for want of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or, by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals to great loss and inconvenience.

Besides, a practice has grown up of late years to legislate in appropriation bills at the last hours of the session on new and important subjects.— This practice constrains the President either to suffer measures to become laws which he does not approve, or to incur the risk of stopping the wheels of government by vetoing an appropriation bill.— Formerly, such bills were confined to specific appropriations for carrying into effect existing laws and the well-established policy of the country, and little time was then required by the President for their examination.

For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bill which I have not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully, but earnestly recommend that the two houses would allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of each session within which no new bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule one day is allowed; but this rule has been hitherto so constantly suspended in practice that important bills continue to be presented to him up till the very last moments of the session.

In a large majority of cases no great public inconvenience can arise from the want of time to examine their provisions, because the constitution has declared that if a bill be presented to the President within the last ten days of the session, he is not required to return it, either with an approval or with a veto, "in which case it shall not be a law." It may then lie over and be taken up and passed at the next session. Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to appropriation bills; but fortunately, under the late excellent law allowing a salary, instead of a per diem, to members of Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced.

I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the [illegible] of this District. Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

A High-handed, Partisan Act by the President.

The summary removal of District Attorney McKeon, for his opposition to the re-election of the notorious Mayor Wood, takes all decent people, even of the democratic party, by surprise. It stamps this administration as a partisan one in the most obnoxious sense, and destroys all that prestige of dignity and apparent elevation of character with which Mr. Buchanan has hitherto imposed upon the country. As an ordinary maxim of party, adhesion to regular nominations is a defensible one, and one which even our Presidents may properly take into consideration in determining their appointments to office. But there are certainly some decent limits to the extent to which it should be carried—and in our judgment, President Buchanan has overleaped those limits, by acceding to the clamors of Mayor Wood and the subterranean democracy of New York, for vengeance upon the decent men who opposed them.

The infamous character of Wood, and the more infamous character of the great body of his supporters, and of the means by which he obtained a "regular nomination," were such that he had no claim whatever to the benefit of a party usage which can properly be applied only to candidates of respectable character and standing. The respectable democrats of New York refused to support Wood on this ground; but President Buchanan at once declares that *the infamous character of a democratic candidate is no excuse for refusing to support him*. He says "regular nominations must be sustained AT ALL HAZARDS." Thus we have the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic descending into the very lowest arena of party politics, and exhibiting himself as a partisan of the most reckless type—and he also assumes the position of the Autocrat of his party, and upholds its claims to the most implicit obedience, under penalty of instant decapitation. Every office holder under him must sacrifice not only his self-respect, but all regard for the good reputation and welfare of the community in which he resides, and support the most infamous candidates that may be prescribed by a party caucus—or he will himself be sacrificed by the autocrat at Washington.

By the act which he has just performed, President Buchanan adopts the sentiment of John Cochrane, who said that "if Wood were proclaimed a devil incarnate, if he was nominated by intelligent democrats he must be supported,—and he ratifies the declaration of Wood himself, made in private conversation with the editor of the Courier & Enquirer a year or two ago, that "if he (Wood) were to go home that night and cut the throats of his wife and children, his party would still support him—he knew his party!" And it now appears he did know it, so far as President Buchanan represents it.

Statements and Rumors from Washington

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce wrote as follows, on the 3d.

"Judge Douglas had an interview with the President this morning. Judge Douglas stated his views with frankness and decision, though in a conciliatory manner. The President was firm and unshaken in his own position, and begged Douglas to withhold his opinion until he should see the Message, and the documents presented with it. But the Judge declared that he had not withheld his opinion, and that he considered the whole action of the Convention as illegitimate, and of no binding force.

The President is determined to uphold the Convention, and is in favor of the acceptance by Congress of the Constitution which they framed, whether the Kansas people vote on it or not.

Mr. Douglas declares that he would oppose the Convention even if it came, accepted by 3000 votes in Kansas—for that would but represent a minority.

A despatch to the *N. Y. Post* says:

Rumor says that the Cabinet demands of the President a support of the Lecompton Constitution, and the President will comply. In that event, Governor Walker will return to this city and issue an address to the people of the United States, developing the future policy of Walker, Douglas, Forney & Co. Mr. Forney is here closeted with Douglas.

J Glancy Jones asserted in Democratic caucus, that Wendell's money carried Pennsylvania for Buchanan.

The following is from the correspondent of the Commercial, under date of 6th:

The administration is losing friends without conciliating opponents. They have alienated the Pierce men, and are in danger of losing the support of the Douglas, Walker and Forney men. They are jealously regarded by the fire-eaters, who are really to quarrel on any point. Worse than all, they are out of money.

The first thing that Mr. Buchanan is to do will probably serve to repel from his support the Northern Democratic conservatives; and the next is to go to Congress and ask for means to carry on the government in times of peace.

When Mr. Douglas arrived at Washington, he was received with an ovation. Cannon were fired, houses were illuminated and bands of music gave forth their welcoming notes.

The Philadelphia Press (Forney's paper) says:

The delegation from Ohio is declared to be a unit against the Calhoun contrivance. The delegation from Illinois is known to be as one man with Judge Douglas. Several leading democratic members from Pennsylvania have already taken bold ground in opposition to the Calhoun Convention.

The Secretary of the Treasury take power to issue Treasury notes. Thus the government is soon to be borrower.

Several explorers for gold in the Lake Superior mining regions, have recently returned to Ontonagon, Michigan, and although they refuse to give any definite information, it is conjectured from their excellent spirits and their preparations for another trip in the spring, that they have been successful. This is enough to start off a host of "prospectors" in search of a new El Dorado.

The continental powers of Europe are said [illegible]

LOCAL AND MAINE NEWS.

Penobscot County Officers.

The County Commissioners have counted and declared the votes for Register of Deeds and Treasurer as follows:

VOTE FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.	
John Goodell, Jr.	5,752
John Goodell	140
John J. Goddale	64
Israel B. Norcross	4,152
Israel Norcross	89
I. B. Norcross	1
Alfred Herrick	87
Joseph H. Perkins, Jr.	1
Jefferson Chamberlain	1
Ambrose C. Flint	1
Total	10,318

VOTE FOR TREASURER.	
Ambrose C. Flint	6,018
Matthew H. French	4,186
David Brown	127
A. Herrick	[illegible]
M. S. French	1
Total	10,333

The steamer Sanford arrived at her wharf in this city yesterday, (Wednesday) at 12½ o'clock—the river being then nearly clear of ice. The boat will run ten days or a fortnight longer, either from this city or from Frankfort.

We are indebted to Bryant's Express—also to Mr. O. R. Patch—for Boston papers in advance of the mail.

KNAP'S PATENT ROSIN OIL LAMPS, offered for sale by Mr. Edwin S. Farrar as agent, is, we understand, a different article from those which have been heretofore offered,—and the oil is a rectified article of a purer kind. The lamps sold by Mr. Farrar have been tried here by various persons, and found to give a brilliant light, without smoking it is stated, and at a very moderate cost. The anecdote from a Detroit paper was published without our knowing that any new lamp had been invented. We first saw Mr. Farrar's advertisement the next morning, and have since been assured that there is no danger of being Ethiopianized by the use of his lamps and oil.

THE BURGLARS NOT ALL CAUGHT.—Notwithstanding the arrest of several house thieves by the police on Saturday, noticed in our paper of Monday, we learn of several attempts on Sunday evening to enter houses and stores. The occupant of a dwelling on Kenduskeag Avenue found a ladder erected over a piazza in his yard early in the evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The evening was quite dark and the ladder was discovered accidentally; taken down and locked up. It was supposed that the ladder was placed there early, so that any noise made then, might not give such alarm as a noise at a later hour would, and that the intention was to come in the quiet of the night and enter the chamber window.— The removal of the ladder probably satisfied the rogue or rogues of the detection of their plan, and no further attempt was made. It should be a matter of precaution to secure all chamber windows.

DROWNED.—In Frankfort, on the 9th inst, two boys named James McCormick and William McDermott, aged nine years, while engaged in play, fell from the Steamboat wharf and were drowned. The bodies had not been recovered Wednesday afternoon. They were children of Daniel McCormick and David McDermott.

CHANGE IN THE MAIL DOWN EAST. The Machias Union says the Lubec mail, by a recent change, now leaves East Machias at six A. M., and returning, leaves Lubec at twelve M. This enables the contractor to connect with the main route between Calais and Bangor in season for letters to continue along, instead of laying over at East Machias for twenty-four hours.

The Lewiston Falls Journal hopes the mills in that place will soon again be in full operation and continue to stand as they deservedly do, at the head of Mills in New England. The Journal adds in reference to the discharging of hands from the Mills, that it is not a fact that the best help leave under such circumstances as the present hard times. The proportion of those who do leave is but a fair average—most of them preferring to take a reasonable view of the matter, and hope for better times.

A trunk was stolen from the stage between East Machias and Whiting recently, and afterwards found near Red Beach, fifty miles off.

Several boys, between the ages of thirteen and seventeen years, were arrested for store breaking, at Eastport, last week.

Thomaston and Castine are the most wealthy places of their population in Maine, says the Belfast Republican.

The Kennebec river was frozen over as far down as Richmond, on Sunday night last.

The winter term of the Maine Seminary, at Lewiston, opened on the 24th, the number of students in attendance being 75. One-half of the new boarding hall was opened for the reception of students on Monday, and not far from fifty are quartered there. The whole building will be completed by spring. It will accommodate 120 students. Board from $1,50 to $1,75 per week, exclusive of tea and coffee; 25 cts. is added if these are included.

LUMBER BUSINESS AT THE EASTWARD.—The Machias Union says:

The mills have all "suspended." They have done an extra season's work in the quantity of lumber cut, and stock with some of them was getting short. The season throughout was unusually favorable for manufacturing lumber, and on the whole our lumber dealers have as little cause to complain as any class of men in the community.

Some stir is now being made, about getting teams to the woods. Not a large amount of lumbering will be done, probably, not half of what five or six years ago turned up, but at present, it is difficult to estimate, from different causes how much will be done.

"Dame Rumor" will have it, that several persons, between Machias and Cherryfield, have lost money which they sent by mail, within a month or two past. The aggregate is placed as high as $600, and they think it has been abstracted from the mails.—Machias Union.

TELEGRAPHIC

TO THE DAILY WHIG AND COURIER

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

SENATE. In the Senate Mr. Pugh gave notice of a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio.

A resolution was passed inviting the clergymen of the District to officiate gratuitously as chaplains of the Senate.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of his intention to introduce bills for the construction of a Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad; also a bill to organize the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. Douglas said that yesterday he was under the impression that the President had approved the action of the Lecompton Convention, and while under that impression he felt it his duty to state that while he concurred in the general views of the message, yet so far as it did approve or endorse the action of that Convention he entirely dissented from it, and he would avail himself of an opportunity to give his reasons for such dissent. Upon more careful and critical examination of the message he was rejoiced to find that the President had not entirely approved of the action of that Convention. He was also rejoiced to find that the President had not recommended that Congress should pass laws receiving Kansas into the Union as a State under the Constitution framed at Lecompton. True, the tone of the message indicates the willingness of the President to sign any bill that Congress might pass for receiving Kansas as a State under that Constitution; but it was a very significant fact that the President had refrained from any endorsement of the Constitution, and any recommendation as to the course which Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Kansas. Indeed, the President had expressed deep mortification and disappointment that the whole Constitution was not submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. He proceeded to show that Congress could not properly receive Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Not only the slavery question, but all others must be submitted to the people of Kansas, as they are guaranteed to establish all their domestic institutions for themselves. On this principle the whole Constitution must be submitted to ascertain whether it meets with their approbation.

Mr. Douglas contended that the people of Kansas ought to have an opportunity to vote against the Constitution, if they choose to do so. He compared the proposed mode of voting on the Lecompton Constitution to the freedom of election in Paris when Louis Napoleon was elected. The reason assigned why the people should not be allowed to vote on its acceptance was that if they had a chance they would vote it down by an overwhelming majority. He believed it was a clear violation of the organic act to force an obnoxious Constitution upon them.

When Mr. Douglass concluded, there was applause from the galleries.

Mr. Mason moved they be cleared, remarking that the decorum of the Senate had been frequently violated in this way.

Mr. Hunter hoped not.

Mr. Clay thought the applause commenced on the floor, and it would be hard to punish spectators for following that example.

Mr. Bigler hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Mason acquiesced, but hoped that the next time the offence was repeated it would not be allowed to pass with impunity.

Mr. Bigler of Penn., replied to Mr. Douglas, saying that the convention was called according to law, and had been recognized by the President and Governor of the Territory. It was then right to submit the constitution to the people, or send it to Congress without such submission, if it was right in itself, republican in form, and the people had fairly decided the slavery question. It would not be his wish to keep them out of the Union simply because the whole constitution had not been submitted to them. To do so would be inconsistent with the doctrine of non-intervention. There was nothing in the past history of the country to justify such a course. It would be the duty of Congress to look at the question as it came before them and to do the best they could, looking at the happiness of the entire country. He had long been under the impression that it would be best for the Union and Kansas, that the State should be admitted at the first allowable opportunity. In order to localize the strife he would have preferred that the whole constitution had been submitted to the people, but persons outside of the Territory have no right to interfere with the slavery question there. He believed that the people of Kansas now have an opportunity to decide whether to have a free or slave State. He could not however determine its entire course until they should make such decision.

He said the position of Mr. Douglas to-day was in utter derogation of that which he occupied when he voted for Mr. Toombs' bill which proposed to make a State Constitution and put it into operation without submitting it to the vote of the people and this only a short time ago. He could not understand how Mr. Douglas had so readily become sensitive regarding the rights of the people, after having attempted such an infringement upon them.

Mr. Mason replied to what he characterized as a fallacy in the remarks of Mr. Douglas, who explained and said he had been misrepresented. Mr. Bigler remarked that in a conversation with Col. Henderson, who was an active member of the convention, he understood him to say there were two constitutions virtually. Mr. Douglas—"If there are two, I should like to see the other." Mr. Bigler—"I say precisely a milar." Mr. Douglas—"If precisely alike, what difference does it make if you may vote for one or the other?" Mr. Bigler—"one for free and the other for slave state, that is the difference." Mr. Douglas—"It makes no difference how many copies they make—the simple question is that they only allow the people to vote on slavery, nothing else." The senator from Pennsylvania had assumed an air which I thought unnecessary, and rather intimated to me that he spoke by authority.

Mr. Bigler—I expressed my own views deliberately formed, and they are in concurrence with those of the President.

Mr. Douglas—I may have misunderstood him. I am certain he did not speak for the President. I know that, for the President has just spoken for himself in his message, in which he condemns the Convention for not submitting the constitution to the people, and refuses to recommend me to receive it. The President is a bold, frank man, and if he intended to give us an administration measure he would say so. It is not respectful to assume that we will do what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I know the Senator from Pennsylvania did not speak by authority.

Mr. Bigler—I think I am safe in saying, and think the Senator from Illinois will agree, that the President upholds, in his message, the doctrine that the convention had the right to form a constitution, and submit it to the people for approval, or send it to Congress for approval. I think this deducible from the message, that the President does not hold that, because the entire constitution was not submitted to the people, Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Mr. Douglas, I infer from the Message that the President does hold that the convention had a right to form the constitution and send it here; but that was only the right to petition for redress of grievances under the federal constitution, and not because the legislature had power to constitute that a legal convention.

Mr. Bigler. Where did you get that?

Mr. Douglas replied, "A gentleman—meaning Mr. Trumbull—yesterday read from a speech made by Mr. Buchanan twenty years ago to show that the legislature had no right to create a convention to supersede the territorial government, and to usurp it would be gross usurpation. The democratic party has held that doctrine ever since, and asserted it years ago, by endorsing his (Douglas) report from the committee on territories. Three hundred thousand copies were circulated as a party document, and he himself paid for 100,000 of them. Laughter.

Mr. Bigler entered his protest, and claimed the statute of limitation. He could not consent that Mr. Douglas should hold the President responsible for principles laid down twenty years ago under entirely different circumstances. It's not half so long since Mr. Douglas declared the Missouri line as the best compromise. In 1848 he proposed to extend it to the Pacific ocean. Yet he repealed the whole of it.

Mr. Douglas denied the right of Mr. Bigler to offer the statute of limitations. None but the authorised attorney of the party can thus interpose. As the senator has denied any authority to speak for the President, he cannot file the plea. Mr. Douglas approved the statute of limitations. He needed one very much himself. He had never boasted that he had never changed his opinions. He felt every year a little wiser than the year before. Had the President ever withdrawn that opinion? He denied the right to plead the statute of limitations against the Cincinnati convention until the Charleston convention met. He stood now where he stood last year, because he believed he was right. It was true he voted for Mr. Toombs' bill, and he was ready to vote for it again, if by doing so there would be no quarrel. It would not do to taunt him with once voting for a measure he would not vote for now.

Mr. Bigler said he had not taunted the senator, who had complained that great wrong had been done by not submitting the entire constitution to the people, while he had voted to put a State constitution into operation without submitting any part of it to the people.

Mr. Douglas, replied that his explanation was the language of the President in his instructions to Governor Walker, taking it for granted that the constitution would be submitted to the people. Mr. Toombs' bill being silent on that subject, he took it for granted that the constitution would be submitted. If the President was right in taking that ground why was not Douglas right?

Mr. Bigler did not intend to hold the senator from Illinois to anything which did not appear on the journal. At a private meeting, before Mr. Toombs' bill was introduced, it was held in view of the difficulties surrounding the question, that it would be better that no provision submitting the constitution to the people should be inserted in the bill, and it was his understanding that the convention then proposed would make a constitution and send it to Congress without submitting it to the people.

Mr. D. in reply said he had not, like the Senator, to insinuate what he would not openly declare—if he (Douglas) present at the meeting referred to and sanctioned such doctrine let him (Bigler) say so.

Mr B. said if he was constantly at fault it was painful indeed. Perhaps he had wrongly spoken on the subject. He had told the Senate he did not intend to reflect upon them.

Mr D., remarked that he would release Mr Bigler from secrecy, and asked him whether he knew that he (Douglas) had either publicly or privately agreed that the constitution should be adopted without consulting the people.

Mr B. stated what his distinct recollection was. He remembered very well that the subject was discussed in the house of the Senator from Illinois, but he was not sure that Mr. Douglas participated in that debate, in which it was argued that under all the circumstances there ought not to be a proviso in Mr. Toombs' bill requiring the constitution to be submitted.

Mr. D. remarked that when the bill was silent on the subject it was understood as a matter of course that the constitution was to be submitted. That he was a party to force on the people a constitution without its being submitted to them, was not true.

Mr. B. explained that he called Mr. Douglas's attention to his course in Mr. Toombs's bill, because it was in derogation of his doctrine laid down to-day. When the Senator from Illinois introduced his preparatory bill for Minnesota, he provided that the Constitution should be submitted. If the inference was that the Constitution would be submitted where such a bill is silent, why was the clause inserted in the Minnesota bill? He did not impugn the sense, patriotism, honorable motives or courage of the Senator. He had no more constant admirer than himself, or one who oftener defended him.

Mr. Hale wanted to know what some of the very peculiar circumstances were which rendered the elective franchise extremely difficult. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bigler said no one had said more on this subject than Mr. Hale, and of violence and of keeping free State people from the polls. He (Bigler) was interested to get Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Douglas, to prevent a wrong impression, asked Mr. Bigler whether he meant to be understood as saying he, in his own house, or elsewhere, had expressed himself in favor of the Constitution without being submitted to the people.

Mr. Bigler. I made no such allegation.

Mr. Douglas. You left it to be inferred. I will not allow it to be inferred that I so declared in my own house. If I did not, acquit me of it.

Mr. Bigler. I repeat I have in no wise recollection of the Senator participating in the discussion.

Mr. Douglas. If I had nothing to do with it I don't know what my house had to do with it. Laughter.

Mr. Bigler. What I said was truth, and that only. What I said is on record.

On motion of Mr. Green of Missouri the further consideration of the Message was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. In the House two propositions were pending from yesterday, one submitted by Mr. Hunter, of Alabama, that the House proceed to the election of a printer, with a proviso that the House retain its right to modify the existing law on the subject of the public printing. The printer who may be elected under this resolution, receiving said election with and upon the condition above set forth, and, that a committee be appointed to examine the whole subject and report such change or improvement as they may deem advisable—the other, by Mr. Smith, of Va., as a substitute, providing for a similar examination, and that the election be postponed until the committee make a report.

Mr. Banks, of Mass., moved to lay Mr. Houston's motion on the table. The motion was negatived by 82 against 106.

Mr. Smith's substitute was then rejected by a vote of 91 against 118.

Mr. Houston's resolution was then adopted by a majority of 40.

The House then proceeded to the election of printer. Mr. Bocock nominated Mr. Steadman, Mr. Washburn, of Maine, nominated Mr. Geo. M. Weston. Mr. Steadman received 121 votes and Mr. Weston 80, and 4 scattering. The former was then declared elected.

The members then selected their seats by lottery. Adjourned.

Various Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9th.

The steamers Ocean Wave and Long Branch came in collision at Sandy Hook this afternoon during the dense fog, and were both out to the water's edge. Neither of them, however, were sunk. Many of the passengers were badly bruised.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9th.

The southern mail as late as due is received. The papers contain nothing of interest.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.

The entire old board of directors of the Central Railroad, was re-elected to-day, and Erastus Corning has been chosen President.

A Card.

HALIFAX, Dec. 8.

The agent at this place of the N. Y. associated press, begs to say in reply to the published letter of Capt. E. G. Lott, of the America, and in confirmation of the despatch of the 2d inst., from this place, relative to the neglect of the purser of the America to report the important fact that the Persia was spoken entering Liverpool the 21st ult., that Capt. Lott labors under a mistake in saying that the Persia was reported upon the passenger list given to the agent of the press here. No passenger list whatever was given by the purser, but the obliging agents of the steamer kindly loaned to him the list furnished to them by the purser, but which contained no mention of the Persia, and as evidence the original copy has been mailed to Capt Lott, at Boston. The agent of the press bears willing testimony to the fact that the purser and all other officers of the Cunard steamers, have been uniformly most attentive and obliging to the press, and he has no doubt but that the omission on the part of the purser of the America, in the present instance, was purely accidental.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Flour five cents lower.—Common to straight State 4,55 a 4,65; Upper Lake 4,50 a 4,70; common to good Ohio 6,20 a 6,65; extra Genesee 6,70 a 7,00, closing heavy. Southern heavy and inactive—Mixed to good brands 6,10 a 6,35; fancy and extra 6,40 a 6,86. Canadian lower—extra 5,10 a 6,35.

Wheat lower.

Corn lower—Mixed Western 60 a 62; white Southern, old 82, new 63 a 68.

Pork dull—Mess 16,00 a 16,75; prime 14,75 a 16,50.

Beef heavy and lower for prime—country mess 9,00 a 10,00; prime 5,75 a 6,75; repacked Chicago 11,00 a 13,00; prime mess 24.

Coffee quiet—Rio 9 a 10½, Java 15½ a 16.

Sugars quiet.

Molasses—N O new crop 35. Muscovado 22 cash.

Freights—to Liverpool, flour 1s 6d, grain 4d in bulk.

Money market still inactive and glutted—large amounts are offered on demand and short time for 5 per cent. on State securities.

Rufus F. Steadman, of Ohio, is the Printer just elected by the House. This is the best paying offices under our Government. Wendell, however, will do the work and share the profits.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8. The Legislature have fixed upon Thursday for the election of a U. S. Senator to succeed Hunter.

Collector Smart boasts that certain papers have taken the same side on the Kansas constitution question that he has. How could they help it, since the Col. took *both sides* in the same number.—*Bath Organ*.

MARRIED,

In Brewer, Dec. 5d, by Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Anson Nickerson, of Hingham, Mass., and Miss Ann Sarah, daughter of Mr. Joseph Snow.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Maltby, John T. Hall, Esq., of Norfolk, Va., to Miss Julia A. Hall, of Bangor.

In this city, by Rev. L. D. Wardwell, Mr. George W. Clark, of Levant, and Miss Eliza A. Tibbetts, of Hermon.

In Oldtown, Dec 6th, by Rev. L. C. Knowlton, Mr. Andrew J. Miles to Miss Clara A. Davis.

DIED,

In North Harmon, Tuesday, Dec. 8th, of consumption, George Wm. Fall, aged 23 years.

Also, August 14, Charles Wesley Fall, aged 20 years 1 mo. [illegible]

Bangor Daily WHIG & COURIER Marine Journal.

PORT OF BANGOR.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

Steamer M Sanford, Sanford, Boston

PORT OF FRANKFORT.

Sailed, Dec. 9, in tow of steam tug Terror, Brig Hampden, Damon, Martinique; Brig A K Dealing, (new) Damon, New York

Grocers' Bank Bills

RECEIVED FOR

CLOTHING

BY

Jones, Clark & Co.

dec10

LEVEE

AT

NOROMBEGA HALL.

THE LADIES

OF THE

Universalist Society

Will hold a Levee at NOROMBEGA HALL on

Thursday Evening, Dec. 10th.

The Entertainment will consist of

TABLEAUX,

REFRESHMENTS,

AND DANCING.

No pains will be spared to make it a social and pleasant gathering to those who may attend.

All are Invited.

MUSIC BY

WASGATT'S QUADRILLE BAND.

Tickets—Gentlemen, 50 cts; Ladies, 25 cts— for sale at the usual places.

Dancing to commence at an early hour, for which an extra charge of 50 cents a couple will be made.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

Per order of Committee.

Bangor, Dec. 8, 1857.

NEW EDITION of the REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE. Interleaved copies for sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.

nov27

"THE REPUBLIC." Geo. M. Weston's paper—subscriptions received by A. BARTLETT.

nov16

THE BALL ROOM MANUAL, containing a complete description of Contra Dances, with remarks on Cotillions, Quadrilles and Spanish Dance. Price 38 cents. For sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.

nov18

STEAMERS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NEW YORK & PORTLAND.

The Splendid and Fast Steamer

Chesapeake,

Capt. SYDNEY CROWELL, will run regularly between *New York* and *Portland*, as follows:

Leaves Brown's Wharf, Portland, every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and returning leaves New York, Pier 12 N. R., every TUESDAY, at the same hour.

This vessel has just been fitted up with fine accommodations for Passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine.

PASSAGE $6,50—including Fare and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John. Also, connects with steamers for Halifax &c. Goods taken through with despatch, at the cheapest rates.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL, Pier 12 N. River, New York. EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

Portland, Nov. 24, 1857. 6m

California Steamers,

Carrying the United States Mail.

5th and 20th of each month.

Through Tickets, including transit of the Isthmus, via. Panama R. R.

By order of the Postmaster General, the United States Mail Steamers will hereafter be despatched from New York direct to Aspinwall, on the 5th and 20th of each month.

Passengers are landed at the Railroad Depot, Aspinwall, and conveyed across to the Pacific Steamers *without any extra expense.* This is the only line giving entire Through Tickets, including *meals*, on the Isthmus.

Transit made in *four hours, entirely by daylight*, thus avoiding the great exposure by night in open boats to fever and ague, and 200 miles of dangerous lake and river navigation over rocks and shoals.

Arrangements have now been completed so that the regular U. S. Pacific Mail Steamer will leave Panama for San Francisco immediately on arrival of the Atlantic Mails and passengers, thus securing passengers by the Mail Line a *sure* and *short* passage without any detention on the Isthmus.

[☞ Tickets must be signed by one of the Company's Agents before they will be recognized by the Agent at Panama, and tickets thus signed can be obtained of the *only authorized Agent* for the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, in this city. C. L. BARTLETT, Agent, No. 16 Broad Street, Boston.

August 1, 1857. ly

Portland to Boston.

Summer Arrangement.

The Steamers LEWISTON, Capt. Geo. Knight, and the FOREST CITY, Capt. F. A. Prince will run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and Central Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare in Cabin, $1,25

Fare on Deck, 1,00

Freight taken as usual.

Each Boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms, for the accommodation of Ladies and families, and travelers are reminded that by taking this Line much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will also be avoided.

The Boats arrive in season for the passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given, and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

June 12, 1857. L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Steamboat Notice.

The Penobscot River Steamboats have commenced running between *Oldtown* and *Five Islands*, leaving Oldtown daily at 7 o'clock A. M. for Five Islands, and 2 o'clock P. M. for Piscataquis. Leave Five Islands at 9 o'clock A. M. for Oldtown arriving in season for passengers to take the 2 o'clock train of cars for Bangor.

Carriages will be in readiness to convey passengers to and from Mattawamkeag.

D. W. MOOR, Agent.

Oldtown, April 27, 1857.

☞500 Agents Wanted.

A Homestead for $10.

THIRD DIVISION.

$310.000 WORTH OF FARMS & Building Lots, in the Gold Region of Culpepper County, Va., to be divided among 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only *ten dollars* down, or fifteen dollars, one half down, the rest on the delivery of the deed. Every subscriber will get a building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These FARMS and LOTS are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1350 Lots are already sold, and a company of settlers, called the "*Rappahannock Pioneer Association*," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

☞ Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now at command, and will be sold to settlers at from $1 up to $800 per acre. *Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.* WOOD CUTTERS, COOPERS, FARMERS, &c., are wanted; and

☞500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c., apply to E. BAUDER, Post Royal, Caroline County, Va.

Oct8 d&w

USE THE BEST.

THE Greatest External Remedy in existence for the ills and injuries of either man or beast, is *McEckron's celebrated Liniment.* It is used and recommended by the greatest Horsemen in the Union and by many eminent members of the Medical Faculty. Its sale is unparalleled in the annals of medical history. Selling in 4 oz. bottles for 25 cts; in 8 oz. bottles for 37 cts; and in quart bottles for only $1.

McEckron's Liniment · McEckron's Liniment · McEckron's Liniment · McEckron's Liniment · McEckron's Liniment · McEckron's Liniment · McEckron's Liniment

State Agents, J. Durgin & Co., Portland.

B. F. Bradbury & Co, Bangor.

June20 nov24 d&wly

METALLIC PENS.—The best made, at nov7 D. BUGBEE & CO'S.

Harper

FOR November, received by oct24 CHARLES HIGHT.

DECEMBER. Godey's Lady's Book, Peterson's, Graham's, Ballou's, Harper's, and Arthur's Magazines, at A. BARTLETT'S, nov22 2 Harlow's Block.

RAIL ROADS.

Somerset and Ken. and Ken. and Portland

RAILROADS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING DECEMBER 1, 1857.

Leave Skowhegan for Portland and Boston at 9.00 A. M.

Leave Portland for Skowhegan at 1.00 P. M.

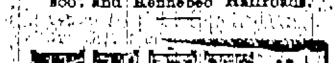
Leave Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston at 10.45 A. M.

Through Tickets are sold at the Eastern and B. and Maine Depots for all stations on the road.

E. C. HYDE, Sup't.

Nov. 30, 1857.

Androscoggin & Kennebec and Penobscot and Kennebec Railroads.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 30, current, the Passenger Train will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston at 7 A. M. Freight Accommodation at 1.30 P. M. Passenger Train will be due at Bangor at 7 P. M., and Freight Accommodation at 11 A. M.

Stage Connections.

At Etna Stages for Exeter and Stetson, each way daily.

At Newport, Stages for Dexter, Dover, and Moosehead Lake, connect each way daily.

At Pittsfield, Stages for St. Albans, Hartland, Harmony and Cambridge, connect each way daily.

At Waterville, Stages for Norridgewock and Madison connect daily.

At Belgrade, Stages for New Sharon, Mercer, and Augusta, connect daily.

At Readfield, Stages for Farmington leave on arrival of cars from Bangor.

nov21'57 E. NOYES, Sup't.

Bangor, Oldtown and Milford Railroad Company.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after TUESDAY, December 1st, the Trains will leave as follows, until further notice.

Leave Bangor at 6½ A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.

Leave Milford at 8 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 5½ P. M.

Leave Oldtown at 8½ A. M., 1½ P. M. and 5½ P. M.

N. T. SWAN, Agent.

Bangor, Nov. 26, 1857. (Union)

DR. SANFORD'S

INVIGORATOR,

or Liver Remedy.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

THIS IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SCIENTIFIC Medical discoveries ever made, and is daily saving cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid, or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects felt by using Calomel, or Mineral Poison, that is usually resorted to.

To all who will follow these directions a cure is positively guaranteed. Bilious attacks can be cured by the use of two tea-spoonsful, taken as soon as the attack is felt.

The Invigorator, taken for the cure of sour stomach or the bad effects experienced after eating. If bilious attacks are frequent, try two or a tea-spoonful. It is a sure cure for Dysentery, Colic, and Diarrhœa; difficult as to take as is the Invigorator.

For Dyspepsia or Jaundice, nothing in the known world acts as fully or as quickly as the Invigorator. It removes all yellowness and unnatural color from the skin.

For Night Sweats take a dose before retiring, and it is warranted a sure preventive.

For Female Obstructions it is a safe and sure remedy, as it removes the cause of the disease.

Costiveness cannot exist where the Invigorator is freely taken, while Cholera yields readily to a few doses.

It must be known that all these are Liver diseases, or caused by a deranged Liver, and to cure them needs a Liver medicine, and this of great power. The Invigorator is such a medicine; it has medicinal powers, never before discovered; there will cure all diseases of the Liver, the astonishing long cure for what may be their final virtues extracted from the gums used, such as to be astonishing to all who see their effects, for none can use the medicine without receiving benefit. It acts as a gentle cathartic, and should always be taken in sufficient quantities to operate on the bowels gently. The best way to take it is to take the medicine in the mouth, then take some water and swallow both together. In this way the medicine will scarcely be tasted.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents in Boston, BURR, FOSTER & CO., No. 1 Cornhill.

Retail Agent—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont Street, opposite Museum.

General Agents for Portland H. H. Hay & Co.

General Agents in Bangor B. F. Perkins, and B. F. Bradbury & Co., who will furnish the trade at the manufacturer's prices.

And sold by Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces. sep29 d&w3m

Everybody Uses

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT!

☞ *House Keepers use it because, it Clears their Houses of Bed Bugs!*

Landlords use it, because they wish their Customers to "Sleep in Peace."

Steamboat Captains and Shipmasters use it, to enjoy "Balmy sleep, nature's sweet restorer."

It leaves no poisonous dust to infect the air every time you make the bed, or sweep the room, as is always the case after using Corrosive Sublimate dissolved in alcohol. It remains a long time, wherever applied, and is SURE DEATH to the whole

BED-BUG TRIBE!

One thorough application, not only to the bedstead, but to the cracks and crevices about the ceiling, if the house is old and the Bugs are done for, use it up with a perfect

Besom of Destruction!

One thorough application, and you shall sleep in peace.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, North side Market Sqr., Gen. Agent for Maine.

Sold by all the Bangor Druggists, and dealers in Medicine everywhere. jy21 cow3tawd&w

The Atlantic Monthly.

NO. ONE received by o30 D. BUGBEE & CO.

Burning Fluid and Oil.

20 BBLS. BURNING FLUID. 10 Bbls. Winter Solar and Sperm Oils. For sale by A. P. GUILD, Exchange street.

FAR WEST.

Great Western Mail Route

Galena & Chicago U. R. R.

MAIN LINE.

FOR FREEPORT, GALENA, AND DUNLEITH,—from *Central Depot*, foot of Lake Street, connecting at Dunleith with steamers for *St. Paul and the Upper Mississippi.*

WALL STREET DEPOT.

FULTON AND IOWA LINE—For Dixon Fulton, and Central Iowa. Passengers for Iowa Nebraska, and Kansas will find this the most expeditious route, it being an *Air Line* to the Mississippi and shorter by FIFTY MILES than any other line, connecting with the Great *Iowa Stage Co.*, for all points in Iowa and the West.

BELOIT and MADISON LINE—For Beloit, Janesville, Madison and Central Wisconsin.

FOX RIVER VALLEY LINE—For Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, and points north.

Two trains daily, Sundays excepted, for all the above points, making close connections with the Eastern Roads, and with packets on the Mississippi, north and south.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

P. A. HALL, Sup't.

Mch5'57 ly1

Great Central Route,

From Bangor and Boston

—TO—

Niagara Falls and Buffalo,

FROM THENCE TO

CHICAGO ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND,

And all points in the Great West.

PASSENGERS can leave Bangor every *Monday, Wednesday, Thursday* and *Friday* morning, and take the cars from Fitchburg R. R. Station every day, (Sunday excepted, at 7½ o'clock A. M. and 12.30 P. M.

Time from Boston to Buffalo......24 hours.

Boston to Niagara Falls 24 "

Buffalo to Chicago,.......24 "

Niagara Falls to Chicago, 24 "

The great facilities offered to the traveller gives this route the preference over any other.

The saving of distance and time, and the extent of Air Line on the route, enables the passenger to *arrive in Chicago hours in advance of any other Line*, which together with the many objects of interest along the line, render it THE FAVORITE ROUTE with the Business Traveler, as well as the Tourist.

Those having THROUGH TICKETS on this route can stop at any point and resume their seats at pleasure. For further information enquire of the Agents at Bangor.

EDWARDS & CO., Agents, 22 West Market Square, Bangor.

Jl5 d&w

THRICE WEEKLY

Kennebec Journal for 1858.

During the approaching session of the Legislature the undersigned will continue the publication of the THRICE-WEEKLY JOURNAL, being the XIVth Volume of the same.

As is well known, the chief purpose of this paper is to afford the public of Maine a faithful account of the deliberations and actions of its Legislature. With the reports of the Legislative doings we intend also to publish the proceedings of Congress, as they are given in the best reports from Washington.

We look with confidence to our Republican friends throughout the State to aid us in obtaining subscribers. Especially do we solicit from each Republican member of the Legislature that *personal effort* in his locality without which a remunerating list cannot be secured.

The Thrice-Weekly Journal will be published on *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday* mornings.—The price will be,

Single Copy, One Dollar for the Session,

As usual, payable in advance. Any person forwarding us $8 shall be entitled to the ninth copy extra. For $16 we will send two copies extra; for $24 three copies extra.

☞ It is desirable that the names of subscribers accompanied with the money, may be forwarded at or before the commencement of the session—*Money remitted by mail at our risk.*

STEVENS & SAYWARD.

Augusta, Nov. 10, 1857.

Thrice-Weekly Age, for 1857.

We propose to issue the 21st volume of the Thrice-Weekly Age during the session of the coming Legislature.

To enable us to do this without a very *great pecuniary loss*, it is absolutely necessary that our friends throughout the State, for whose gratification and benefit the publication is made, should aid us in giving us a good list of subscribers.

The comparatively small number of Democratic members of the Legislature renders this service in our behalf doubly requisite this year, and we therefore confidently rely upon receiving it.

The character of the Thrice-Weekly Age is so well known that we deem it needless to add any thing more.

The terms will be $1, in advance, for the session. Postmasters, or others, who will forward us the names of *ten* subscribers and the $10, shall receive a copy in addition.

It is very desirable that the lists should be forwarded as early as the first of January.

ELIAS G. HEDGE & CO.

Nov. 11, 1857.

THE TRUTH ABOUT KANSAS!

Gov. Geary's

Administration in Kansas,

Large 12mo., 348 pages,

WITH A

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE TERRITORY

UNTIL JUNE, 1857.

EMBRACING a full account of its Discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governors Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal rencounters, election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated.

BY JOHN H. GIHON, M. D.,

Private Secretary to Governor Geary,

Carefully compiled from the official documents on file in the Department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of

The Invasion of Kansas from Missouri,

The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements, of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and others;

The controversy between Gov. Geary and Judge Lecompte.

The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature of the pro slavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic party, with a *Sketch of Kansas during its Early Troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon,*

Its Invasions, Battles, Outrages and Murders.

A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of retail price.

A liberal discount to the trade.

☞1000 *Agents wanted.*

Price in Cloth $1. Paper 50 Cts.

Charles C. Rhodes,

PUBLISHER,

Inquirer Building, Philadelphia.

July16 4m

For Sale or Exchange,

870 ACRES of Land in Medford, suitable for farming; a House and eleven acres of Land in Bradford.

The above will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for other property in or near the city. For terms, apply to SAM'L A. GILMAN.

Sept. 14, 1857. d&w6m

SUBSCRIPTIONS to all Serial Publications, rec'd by O. R. PATCH.

THE HATCH HOUSE,

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

This House has been thoroughly repaired, refitted, and refurnished throughout with New Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding, and is now open for the reception of company, under the charge of the subscriber.

It is a large, commodious, and well furnished House, situated on Main Street, near the centre of the city, and within a short distance of the Steamboat Wharves and the Depot of the P. & K. Railroad, to and from which Coaches are always in readiness to convey passengers.

Its numerous advantages to strangers, and particularly to those visiting the city on business or for pleasure, renders it one of the most desirable Houses in the city.

Connected with the House is a large and commodious Stable, in charge of competent and faithful hostlers.

By strict personal attention to the comfort of his guests, the proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

NATHAN PERRY, Jr.

Bangor, Feb. 26, 1856.

OLDTOWN HOUSE,

Oldtown, - - - - - Maine.

BY MRS. HARRIET STINSON.

The undersigned very respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has lately refitted and refurnished the *Oldtown House*, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor her with a call. Every attention will be bestowed upon guests and travelers, who are assured that for a brief or long stay, they will find their wants and comforts all cared for. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and all the luxuries of the season.

In connection with the above House is a large and well finished hall, suitable for Dancing parties.

Connected with the House is one of the largest Stables in Oldtown, with the best accommodations for horses and teams, which is under the care of a faithful hostler.

Parties from Bangor, or other places, can be accommodated on reasonable terms, on giving a short notice. HARRIET STINSON.

Oldtown, July 4, 1857. tf

STANLEY HOUSE,

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, ME.

G. W. RICKER, would respectfully announce to the Traveling Public that he has reopened the Stanley House, Augusta, and furnished it throughout with NEW and ELEGANT FURNITURE, and made every arrangement necessary to continuing it as a First Class Hotel.

This is the most centrally located House in the city, being directly opposite the Depot, and in close proximity to the steamboat landing, Court House, Post Office, and but a few minutes' walk from the State House.

Business men, or persons traveling for pleasure, will find that this House affords every convenience or luxury that can be desired, and the Proprietor is determined to spare no pains to make it in every respect second to none in the State.

Books for all Stages leaving town will be kept at this House.

In connection with the above are good Stables with attentive and careful Hostlers.

The Mountain House,

CAMDEN,

Has been refitted and opened for the accommodation of the Traveling Public and Boarders.

TERMS, $1,00 PER DAY.

The subscriber also offers the said stand and Furniture for sale. E. W. PENDLETON.

Camden, July 17, 1857.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON.

Re-establishment of the old plan of management.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor, respectfully announces that he has resumed the *old plan* of management, as it existed before the recent alteration. Trial of the European system in *this Hotel*, proves, that although its advantages are great, yet the plan is better adapted for the *smaller class* of hotels.

The accommodations and conveniences of the House are unsurpassed, and the recent improvements and alterations, for the comfort of guests, leave nothing to be desired.

Boston, Sept. 15, 1857. 3m vbp

DR. SANFORD'S

INVIGORATOR,

OR LIVER REMEDY!

HAS ALL THE GOOD QUALITIES OF A Purgative Medicine, answering the purposes of any cathartic without the debilitating effects experienced from most purgatives. It acts slowly and gently, but surely moving the bowels to carry off all the secreted matter, at the same time stimulating the *Liver* to a proper performance of its functions.

The Invigorator cures Sick Headache. Take one or two teaspoonsful at the first attack, and it will soon disappear. Persons overloaded stomach, or when food rises and sours, take the Invigorator after eating, and it will prove disagreeable or oppressive. For Heartburn, Palpitation, or Difficult breathing take a tea-spoonful piece or twice daily. For Loss of Appetite, Languor, or Listlessness, the medicine is invaluable. It will restore the appetite and make the food digest well. Nightmare is taken a teaspoonful on retiring, and the demons of dreamland will all be fables. After eating a hearty dinner, take a dose of the Invigorator, and it will relieve all oppression or fullness. The Invigorator, is a Liver Remedy of unequalled virtue, acting directly on that organ, curing Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Dysentery, Piles, Worms, and all Female Obstructions, for which, it has no equal.

We know there is nothing now before the American public, prepared with such skill by a scientific man, particularly for diseases of the Liver, as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy. It has attained a reputation second to no other article in the world, simply because it rests on its own merit. To convince all by trial that it is all that its proprietors claim it to be at any of our friends who are suffering from any such diseases as are described in Dr. Sanford's advertisement, we know of no remedy that will so surely cure them as the Invigorator.

There has lately been brought to our notice a medicine that seems to possess wonderful curative and healing properties in Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Digestive organs. It came to us with so many testimonials in its favor that we have tested its effects in some of the worst cases of continual debility, caused by deranged liver, and in every instance the effect was to relieve or give a permanent cure. Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is what we refer to. We always have been credulous about cures by patent medicines, but we are convinced that this medicine, for family use, is not overrated by the host of recommendations it has. Our advice is, for all troubled with Indigestion, Debility or Bowel Complaint, to get a bottle and try it; our word for it, relief will be experienced.

Blessings to the Invalids who use Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, for it will relieve them of their pains as soon as it is taken into their stomach. Pain and misery cannot exist where the Invigorator is used, for it will surely drive them away as daylight will banish darkness, of this there can be no doubt to those who try it, for it carries conviction with every dose taken. Another evidence is the thousands of certificates from those who use it, who have been cured by it. Try one bottle—if it does not benefit, then we are mistaken.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE VARIETY of Shirt Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Bosom Pins, Ear Drops, Finger Rings, Snaps, Chains, Hooks and Keyes.

.......ALSO.......

On hand, Silver Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, and a good assortment of Clocks, Watches, Pens, and Pencil Sharpeners, at

No. 1 Exchange Block.

Small Profit and Quick Sales at STONE'S.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, Peterson's, Graham's, Arthur's, and Ballou's Magazines, at A. BARTLETT'S.

Premium awarded to T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt., on MILLER'S CONDITION POWDERS, for Horses & Colts, at the Vermont State Fair, held at Burlington, Vt., Sept. 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1856.

MILLER'S

CONDITION POWDERS

For Horses & Colts.

PRICE—Twenty-five Cents.

THE changes of weather and season, with the changes of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of Horses. At these changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water; Heaves, Bots, &c., all of which will be prevented by giving one or two of these Powders, Spring or Fall, and will at any time cure where any symptoms of disease appear, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, clean the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling the animal to do more work with the same feed.

The action of these powders is directly upon the secretive glands, and therefore all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood are speedily cured by them. Also, colds and surfeit of any kind are cured by one or two of these powders, if given according to directions.

In all cases of Horse Distemper, they should be given at the first symptom to prevent fevers, and in the last stage, to carry off all humors of the blood, and to restore a healthy action to the glands of the throat.

We, the subscribers, hereby certify that we have used *Miller's Condition Powders*, for Horses and Colts, prepared by *T. C. Butler*, Druggist, Derby Line, Vt., and think them the best Powders for Horses and Colts that are out of condition, that we have ever used. We would recommend them to Farmers, Stage Companies, Stablemen, and others, dealing in or keeping Horses and Colts.

They will clean the Worms and Botts out of a Horse's stomach, and give him a good appetite for his food, and a good coat.

They are also good for the Heaves, and for a Cough, and they have been highly recommended for the cure of Worms and Bots in Colts.

They clean the water, loosen the skin, and invigorate the whole body, enabling the horse to do more work with the same feed. (signed by)

Timothy Winn—Mr. Butler would say that Mr. Winn is the proprietor of the Canada House and Stage office on Stanstead Plain, and was for many years proprietor of the Derby Line House, Derby Line, Vt., where he raised the black colt called the Know Nothing, which was sold at $1500 at four years old.

Erastus Lee—Mr. Lee is one of the most extensive farmers in Eastern Canada, and has raised some very valuable horses, which he has sold at high prices. This gentleman raised and sold the bay horse called Charley, which was afterwards sold for $1000 and taken to France. He also raised and sold the horse called Billy, which has been taken to California, and is held at $5,000. Mr. Lee keeps from 40 to 60 horses and colts, and makes great use of Miller's Condition Powders.

Wm B. Hoyt—keeps the Lyndon House and Livery Stable at Lyndon, Vt.

H. Heath—drives from Lyndon to St. Johnsbury.

A. B. Flint—St. Johnsbury, Vt., dealer in horses.

Geo. A. Merrill, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Master of Transportation on the road.

H. A. Quimby—Merchant, Lyndon Centre, Vt., and keeps the Powders for sale.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in the above recommendation of Miller's Condition Powders.

Charles Soyer, Livery Stable keeper, Portland.

John A. Mary.

Geo. Webster.

O. C. Frost, owner of Hacks and Livery Stable Keeper, Portland.

Samuel A. Niles, owner of Hacks and Livery Stable Keeper, Auburn.

C. L. French, owner of line Stages, Auburn to North Turner.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

Sold by all the Bangor druggists, and dealers in Medicine every where. cow3tawd&w n55

LOOK.

THE LUXURY AND PROFIT OF HONEY MAKING.

☞ Torrey's Bee Hive.

THE, subscriber, having purchased the right of making and selling *Davis' Patent Bee Hive* for the Counties of Penobscot, Lincoln and Sagadahoc, which has been received with so much favor, and taken the first premiums wherever exhibited, has introduced an improvement into the Bee Hive and is now prepared to make the same. In connection with the Davis Platform, and to sell rights to towns and individuals.

This Bee Hive, thus improved, is admitted by persons acquainted with the honey-making business to be superior to every thing yet invented for the purpose. It covers all the requisitions for the profitable maintenance of the apiary, by providing for ventilation at all seasons of the year, room for the exercise and feed of the bees, convenience for the removal of excrement, for the proper separation of the swarms, and generally for the health and comfort of the workers.

The boxes used in this Hive for storing honey, are the best adapted, in their size, for the market, holding from three to six pounds each.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred swarms of bees in exchange for bee hives and individual rights.

For sale, fifty swarms of Bees, with the new hives.

For hives, Individual rights, &c., address,

E. S. TORREY,

feb13 d&w Fifth-street, Bangor.

DR. PETTIT'S

CANKER BALSAM!

To be Valued needs but to be Known.

It is its own BEST RECOMMENDATION

But a short time since we were talking with an agent who had formerly sold but little, but had now sold all out. He informed me that it had cured his

WIFE'S SORE BREAST,

After which others had tried it, and

EVERYBODY LIKED IT.

A Carpenter in Camden, Maine, afflicted with

CANKER IN THE MOUTH,

tried various remedies, had recourse to physicians, but obtained no relief.

His mouth was one complete CANKER SORE. The gums swollen and affected TO THE POINT OF SUPPERATION, and CLEAVING OFF FROM THE TEETH.

A perfect cure was effected by ONE BOTTLE of

Dr. Petitt's Canker Balsam.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, North side Market Sqr., Gen. Agent for Maine.

Sold by all the Bangor Druggists, and dealers in medicine everywhere. jy21 cow3tawd&w

FOR SALE,

One of the most beautiful situations in this part of the country. The valuable Real Estate in Brewer formerly owned and occupied by J. B. Hayes, Esq., 3-4 of a mile above the Penobscot Bridge, consisting of about twenty acres of choice land, commanding a view of nearly the whole city of Bangor, and comprising, in part, the site for Factories contemplated under a charter of the Legislature of Maine, on which land is a large and commodious dwelling-house, wood-shed, barn, carriage-house, &c., a good well of water, a large number of grafted apple and plum trees, of choice varities, part of which are in bearing.

Terms—One half cash, on delivery of deed, the remaining one half in three equal annual payments, with interest, secured by bond or notes, and mortgage on the premises. A perfect title given. For further particulars apply to

J. B. HAYES,

E. S. PRESCOTT, Brewer, or Wm. T. HARDY, Bangor.

H. N. PAGE, Brewer.

nov7 cawdtw

TREMONT MILLS.

Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, Cocoas, Spices, &c.

WHOLESALE—AND ALSO IN SMALL PACKAGES

E. E. DYER & CO.,

(Sign of the Chinaman grinding Coffee,)

No. 8 Broad, near State Street, ...*Boston.*

Supply the best, finest and purest articles at the *lowest Cash prices.* Their Stock consists of

Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, All spice, Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cream Tartar, Taraxacum or Prepared Dandelion Root, &c.

Having every facility for manufacturing and preparing the several articles named, the public may rely on having them *pure* and *genuine*, as they are put up carefully, and bear our name and label, "TREMONT MILLS, E. E. DYER & CO." To give consumers some idea of our sales, we annex the following scale of prices, viz:

1lb. B. Ochong Tea,	1,75	5lb. Mocha Coffee,	1,10
1lb. Oolong Tea,	2,00	5lb. Java Coffee,	1,00
1lb. Y. Hyson Tea,	2,50	5lb. Good Coffee,	1,00

☞ The Spices are put up in ¼ and ½ lb. tin cases, expressly for family use, and are warranted to be strictly a pure article, and only need a trial to establish them in public favor.

SPANISH COFFEE.—We would call the attention of consumers and dealers to our *Spanish Coffee*, as an article which is highly esteemed, and gives the greatest satisfaction. It is prepared with particular care, and by a peculiar process in roasting, one pound of this coffee, it is believed, is equal to 1½ lbs. of any other.

DANDELION COFFEE.—This article is carefully prepared at our mills, and put up in packages having our trade mark, and may be relied upon as the best and most approved mixture of dandelion and coffee.

TARAXACUM, or *Prepared Dandelion Root.* This article is prepared and roasted at our Mills is retailed by Family Grocers generally in city and country, and bearing our trade mark, "*Chinaman Grinding Coffee*," may be relied upon as the *genuine article.* The proportion used is about one half the quantity of coffee. The price is 20 cents per pound, and it is warranted to be the same as that which has been sold for fifty cents a pound by druggists.

The medical properties of Dandelion are well known, and held in high estimation by all who use it. This being a preparation of the root, with all its medicinal virtues retained, can be mixed with coffee or not, as best suits the taste, and will be found cheap and economical as a family beverage, one pound of which being nearly equal to two pounds of coffee. It is prescribed by many eminent physicians, the invalids, children and aged persons, as a nutritious beverage, and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious affections, &c.

☞ Be careful to observe that all our Taraxacum has our trade mark—"Chinaman Grinding Coffee"—as there are many imitations of our article called Taraxacum in the market.

☞ *To Grocers and Dealers* a liberal discount is made, enabling them to supply their customers at the same low rates.

TO CASH PURCHASERS.—Our object being to secure large sales at small profits, we offer inducements which cannot be afforded by those who do business on the credit system, and we confidently invite an examination of the quality of our stock, and our prices, as compared with those of any other house.

Boston, April 23, 1857. 3tawd&wly

Alpine Hair Balm,

—FOR—

Restoring Gray Hair to its Original Color

WARRANTED to cure Baldness, Scurf, Dandruff, Itching, and all diseases of the skin. This Balm gives the scalp a new and healthy action; restores the coloring matter to the roots of the Hair, which passed through the Hair and gives it a natural color without the use of Hair Dye.

Hundreds of preparations have been introduced, pretending to preserve the Hair and keep it from falling off, composed of Oils, Alcohol, and other deleterious materials, and all to no use. Hair dyes have been introduced that do not give the Hair a natural color, besides being troublesome to use. This Balm is not a Dye. Knowing that a preparation was needed to do what was required for the Hair, the proprietor was induced to experiment until he could obtain an article that would be the exact remedy, and after seven years trial has perfected this Balm. It is soothing and emollient, allays all irritation of the scalp, thereby stopping that troublesome itching. It cures Dandruff, and Scurf, and when the hair has turned gray it will bring it back to its original color, be it Black, Brown or Auburn. It makes the Hair soft and glossy, prevents it from falling off as will be seen upon using this Balm for only a few days—life will be given to the roots of the Hair, and growth will soon appear. Growth does not take place at the end of the Hair, as will be seen in persons who have had their hair dyed. If you examine gray hair that has been colored for a week, you will find towards the roots, that the hair has come out gray, hence it is necessary to have the fluid at the roots of the hair healthy, that the whole hair may be a natural color. Each hair has a root in the skin, and is of itself a hollow, gray tube, through which there is a constant circulation of the pigment from the root. When this pigment or coloring matter dies out, it leaves the hair hollow, and it becomes gray. To invent a Balm that would produce this pigment has become the study of the proprietor. The discovery of the Alpine Hair Balm will do it. It will bring the hair to its natural color by making anew the coloring matter in the roots of the hair.

It is a mistaken notion that oil or grease will restore the hair, as nothing can be more injurious. The Alpine Hair Balm will restore the skin and save the hair of those who have been sick with fever or any other disease.

Prepared by C. A. P. MASON, Providence, R. I.

D. P. IVES & CO., 83 Mill st., Boston, Mass', sole agents for the United States and Canadas.

For sale in Bangor by W. L. ALDEN.

d2awis6m amp

Houchin's

STARCH POLISH

WAFERS.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH.

This unique and much admired preparation is the *Best Starch Polish* in use. *One Wafer* is sufficient for a pint of Starch.—It gives to Linen and Muslins a superior beauty and finish, and is becoming a universal favorite. Ladies who have once used them

Will Use no Other.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, T. W. Houchen, Worcester, Mass. For sale by all Druggists, Grocers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, General Agents for the State of Maine.

Cure your Corns,

The proprietor, while making some chemical experiments in 1840, discovered the wonderful properties of the

HOUCHIN'S CORN SOLVENT.

It has been in use since that time, and is pronounced to be the only safe and infallible remedy. For sale as above.

For sale in Bangor by N. S. Harlow, A. P. Guild, B. F. Bradbury & Co., Sam'l E. Perkins, J. S. Ingraham, W. L. Alden, Wm. Mann, and A. Warren.

sept3 3tawly

SPURGEON'S FAST DAY SERMON, delivered before an audience of 24,000. rec'd by nov28 E. F. DUREN.

DECEMBER.—Atlantic Monthly received by nov27 D. BUGBEE & CO.

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, General Agents for Maine. Sold in Bangor by A. P. Guild and N. S. Harlow. dawGm nc12

American & Foreign Patents,

R. H. EDDY,

Solicitor of Patents,

(Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington under Act of 1837,)

76 State Street, opposite Kilby-st.,

BOSTON,

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States, also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or foreign works, to determine, the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same.—Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber, during twenty years past has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of Patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington, to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office, as Solicitor for procuring patents. There were few, if any, persons acting in that capacity, who had so much business before the Patent Office; and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States; and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents."

[From the present Commissioner.]

"August 17, 1855.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office, as a Solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law, and the rules of practice of the office. I regard him as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHARLES MASON, Com'r of Patents."

Sept. 1, 1857.—3twd&weowly.

Cyrus Arnold,

DEPUTY SHERIFF

Office with H. M. Plaisted, East side of West Market Square, Taylor's Corner,

feb18 BANGOR, Me.

Straw Paper.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, a small lot suitable for Market men. Low at

A. BARTLETT'S,

oct14 East Market Square.

CORN AND RYE MEAL—Fresh stand now, n26 THO'S J. STEWART'S.

B

BY WHI...

THE B...

DAILY WHIG...

IS PUBLISHE...

In Exchange Block, ...

...at FIVE ...

WHEELER & LY...

All subscriptions for less ... in advance, and all orde... must be accompanied...

THE BANGO...

IS PUBLISHED EVE...

At the Office of the Daily... One Dollar and F... advance, or Two... not paid in...

☞ Advertisements inse... The Publishers will not be... sible for any error that... mount charged for the ad...

JOB WORK, OF...

Such as Posters, Shop Bill... lars, Bills of Fare, Blan... Bank Checks, Way B... Insurance Blanks, ... Cards, Visiting C... Executed with Neatn...

WM. H. WHEELER.

S. M. PETTINGILL & ... ton, and 119 Nassau-st., ... ized Agents for receivi... Subscriptions for this pape...

V. B. PALMER is our ... Boston, New York and P... ing advertisements and su... Offices—Boston, Scollay... New York, Tribune Buil... ner Third and Chesnut-st...

JOHN BURRILL, ... our Agent.

Bangor Po...

Post Office open from 7 ... from 2 to 7 and 8 to 9 P. ... from 8½ to 9½ A. M. ... Sundays.

The time of the arriva... contract time. There ar... urse on Sunday.

The North Carmel, via ... and departs on Tuesday, ... day.

The mails to Brownville, ... ons, via. Dexter and ... weekly.

Those to Brownville, ... leave here Monday, Wedn... return on the alternate day...

The, to Athens, via. Dex... day, Tuesday and Saturday ... Wednesday and Friday.

The other mails are daily...

Legal No...

Assignee's ...

THE undersigned, Albert ... Samuel B. Stone, of ... that Samuel B. Stone, Jr., of ... denture bearing date and ex... ninth day of October, 1857, ... said Wakefield and Stone, all ... persons of all kinds, in trust ... all such of his creditors as ... thereto within three months ... time is allowed to all the cre... Samuel B. Stone, Jr., for that...

A copy of the assignment ... office of A. G. Wakefield. ...

ALBERT G. WAKEF...

SAMUEL B. STONE, ...

Bangor, Nov. 6, 1857.

Exchange ...

NOTICE is hereby given, ... order from the Supreme ... time to creditors for presentin... claims to the Exchange Bank ... ers, is extended to January 1, ... time no claims will be allowe... ers will attend to the receivin... claims, as aforesaid, at E. L. ... every SATURDAY afternoo... til the first day of January ne...

Receivers of ...

Bangor, Oct. 8, 1857. 6w

Assignee's ...

THE undersigned, Albert ... as W. Baldwin, of Ban... tice that Albert Emerson, of ... denture bearing date and exe... tenth day of September ... them, the said Paine and Bal... real and personal of all kinds ... benefit of all such of his credi... parties thereto within three ... date; which time is allowed to ... said Emerson for that purpose...

A copy of the assignment ... office of L. W. Paine.

ALBERT ...

THOMAS ...

Bangor, Sept. 23, 1857 d3m

KEROSENE ...

Distilled from Coal. ...

SECURED BY LETTE...

THE DIFFERENT GRA... Celebrated Oils, suitable ... all kinds, Binnacle and Famil... of the undersigned, also of ... Dealers and Druggists in the ... and of the authorized Local A... pany in this place.

General Agents, K...

No. 60 Beav...

☞ Local Agencies granted ... above. Orders should specif... lamp or machinery for which ...

june1'57 ...

PICTURES, and how to ma... by ...

Mabel Vau...

By the author of the Lam...

A. BART...

No. 2 ...